WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ELHARD, Editor and Proprietor

ll letters on business must be addressed

Terms of Subscription.

per, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
Six months, " 2 00
r, one year, in advance,.....$10 00
six months, " 5 00
three months, in advance,..... 3 00
one month, " 1 00

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 27. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1871. NO. 33

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

NOTICE

EBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION de to the Directors of the Wilming don Railroad Company for renewal of No. 1185 for one share of the Capital aid Company, dated December 14th, Certificate No. 1349 for six shares e 16 h, 1858, said certificates having or mislaid so that they can not be JAMES P. MOORE.
32 w4t

OR COURT--DUPLIN COUNTY.

tanford, Plaintiff, *against* Alexander owen, Wm. H. Williams, Edward W. n and Henry C. Houston, Defendants. *er for Service by Publication.*

EARING to the satisfaction of the that the Defendant, Henry C. Hous non-resident of this State, it is order blication be made in the Wilmington a weekly newspaper, published in the lington, N. C., once a week for six ces ively, notifying him to appear be perior Court of Duplin County, at House in Kenansville on the 30th day ber, A. D. 1871, and answer the com the Plaintiff, a copy of which, with the is ordered to be mailed to him at in the State of Georgia.

nder my hand and seal of office at o, Aug. 5th, 1871

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
lerk S. Court, Duplin County, N. C.
31-6tch

MODEL NEWSPAPER

Carolina Messenger,

UBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
AT GOLDSBORO, N. C.
OVED AND ENLARGED!

ER OF THE PRESENT TIMES,
NDED FOR THE PEOPLE NOW ON EARTH,
Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional men, and all manner of honest folks, ives, sons and daughters of all ages.

Y TWO DOLLARS A YEAR!

Six Copies ONE YEAR for $10

very new subscriber receives, as a handsome POCKET MAP of CAROLINA, containing also a and the time of holding Superior every County throughout the

Carolinian should be Without this Map.

SSENGER is pre-eminently a readable PER, (now in its 7th volume,) and, as OF NEWS, has always held the first ng Southern journals. It is news on e of interest—political, literary, social and foreign—is always fresh, abundant, d accurate, comprising the whole circle intelligence, always rendered with ptitude and spirit, that the paper has d increasing circulation.

S AN ORGAN OF OPINION.

NGER is fearless, trenchant, indomitent in its advocacy of sound Democratic principles, unsparing in its denunciation of abuses and corruption; and not confined to discussion to mere politics, it takes a e, touches upon a great variety of subaims to be a safe guide of public n all topics which engage public attentives conspicuous prominence to State market reports.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

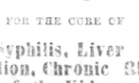
SEND YOUR MONEY

Office orders, wherever convenient, if register the letters containing money.

JULIUS A. BONITZ,
Editor and Prop'r
Goldsboro', N. C.
d1t-wly

GREATEST

AL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.



Fowler's Compound Extract,

FOR THE CURE OF

ia, Syphilis, Liver Complaint, gestion, Chronic Rheumatism, ase of the Kidneys and Bladand all Blood Impurities.

e the American public a new and remedy for the above-mentioned disFowler's Compound Extract is composed t medicines known to *Materia Medica*, ctly pure in all its ingredients, being of several well-known articles universed by the best Physicians; each of which rtion, supplies what experience has be wanting when singly employed; but t of patient investigation, requiring or and skill, so as to give the public a article, which they can rely upon, and of the worthless and dangerous Patent s flooding the country; and therefore s to warrant Fowler's Compound Exbe the most perfect curative for disthe blood ever discovered.

SCROFULA.

ompound is a never-failing cure for this isease. How many diseases have their the blood—diseases which have been ainly for years. If the blood alone is in most cases health and happiness return. Dr. Fowler's Compound acts y upon the virus in the blood, causing he disappearance of the hideous sores, pring the skin to a healthful appearance, lear and sparkling, and the whole humanization becomes healthy.

SYPHILIS.

diseases which flesh is heir to, none much misery moral and physical, as To all so afflicted we can truly say dy will help you. Two articles found rience to be peculiarly efficacious for se are contained in this compound.—you to try Dr. Fowler's Compound Exd by giving it a fair trial, it will cure eak with much confidence of Dr. Fowpound, because we know what it is d of, and what it will do. We know Dr. ell, who is a physician of known reanding second to none in the country, of erience, an honorable man, who, hav putation for character, as well as ourould never allow a medicine to go be public without merit. And we say of mpound, if taken according to directions, air trial, it will do all we claim for it. er it as a new discovery, which it cer—a genuine article for Scrofulla, Syphilis, blood impurities; and knowing the gen s of it, as such we send it forth, saying, al the Suffering!"

ICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

For sale by
COVER BROS., Sole Proprietors,
Liberty Street, New York City.
AND
J. K. McILHENNY,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.
8 25-6mch

J. D. PEARSALL

NG QUALIFIED AS INSPECTOR OF

Stores, &c., respectfully offers his ser

his friends and the public generally.
9 15-wlf

ROBERT C. JOHNSON,

TOR OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, &c.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
CE AT JOHN C. HEYER'S STORE,
uld inform his friends and old customers has qualified as Inspector, and solicits tronage.
w—1f

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, N. C.

ITS NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN SEPTEMBER 28th, 1871. Annual Collegiate expenses from $200 to $235. For Catalogue, or other information, apply to
REV. CHARLES PHILLIPS, D. D.
Clerk of Faculty,
Davidson College, N. C.
aug 11 30-1m'ch

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN DULY qualified as Executrix of the last will and testament of Robert C. Johnson, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and make payments; and all those having claims against the said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. MARGARET C. JOHNSON,
Executrix.
aug 11 30-6tch

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau St., New York City.
jan 13 49-w6mch

STATE NEWS.

The Revenue Cutter Stevens has been sent North from Newbern for repairs.

Charlotte has its first new bale of cotton.

Raleigh is to have a Prevention of Cruelty to Animals' Society.

Greensboro' ships eleven hundred pounds of dried blackberries in one week.

The Greensboro Patriot man has been looking at a Patent Duplex Ventilated Gaiter. Twasn't *on* though.

A base baller killed a little negro in Washington, N. C. the other day with an accidental stroke of the bat on the head.

Col. John L. Bridgers shipped on Monday, the 21st inst, the first bale of new cotton from Edgecombe.

A soldier at camp Russel, near Raleigh was placed in camp guard house Tuesday evening, for some violation of military regulations, and on Wednesday morning, when the prison door was opened to release him, he was found to be dead.

Mrs Susan Strayhorn, after eating a hearty dinner last Friday went in her room and lay down. Her daughter, who was sitting with her back to her, thought she heard her move and went to her and she was dead. The good old lady lost four sons in the late war.—Hillsboro' Recorder.

The steamship Terry, so long under the command of Capt. Chapin, has changed Masters, and will be under the command of Capt. Salyer, formerly of the Louisa Moore. This change is the result of a conclusion of the agents to put an additional steamer on the line between here and New York for the Fall trade. The steamship selected for this purpose is the Zodiac, and will be in command of Capt. Chapin, assisted by Mr. Bearse, first officer. The new vessel will soon be running to this port.—Newbern Times.

We learn that the house of Mr. John Rich, on South River, with a large amount of turpentine, was destroyed by an incendiary fire a few days since. The fire was set in the absence of the owner, and spread from the house and outbuildings to the adjacent woods, where turpentine in barrels ready for market was scattered about. Amount of loss unknown, but must be large, as Mr. Rich makes a large crop of turpentine yearly.—Newbern Times.

MEMORIAL CEREMONIES.—As a telegram has been received that the remains of those gallant North Carolinians who fell at Gettysburg had arrived in Baltimore and would be shipped from that place on Tuesday evening last, it is probable that they will arrive in this city on the freight on the R. & G. R. R. this morning at 8 o'clock. If such is the case, the memorial ceremonies at the Cemetery will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and our citizens will be notified by the ringing of the various Church bells.—Raleigh Sentinel.

Having accepted the appointment of Chief Marshal for the Fair to be held by the North Carolina Agricultural Socity, at Raleigh, on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of October next, I hereby announce the following named gentlemen as my aids on that occasion:

AIDS.

Wm. P. Hill—Mecklenburg.
John E. Crow—New Hanover.
Wm. R. Capehart—Chowan.
George Little—Halifax.
James H. McKee—Wake.
Basil Manly—Wake.
Furman Dowd—Wake.
John M. Crenshaw—Wake.
S. C. Pool—Wake.
P. F. Pescud, Jr—Wake.
Eugene Morehead—Guilford.
W. W. Fleming—McDowell.
James G. Kenan—Duplin.
Phil. Sasser—Wayne.
Geo. C. Battle—Edgecombe.
Adolphus G. Moore—Alamance.
Samuel Westray—Nash.
John W. Blount—Beaufort.

Other appointments will be published as soon as made.

W. G. LEWIS, Chief Marshal.

MECKLENBRG SPECIAL TERM.—Judge Moore has won golden opinions from the bar and people by his ability, courtesy, impartiality and prompt dispatch of business. During three weeks of intolerable heat and dust, he has been clearing the docket of the donkey-king of Rutherford. We give a statement of the finished and unfinished business:

Cases tried.....	243
Special Proceedings transferred to Clerk's Docket.....	28
Cases continued for Plaintiffs.....	2
Cases continued for Defendents....	2
Cases continued (not reached for trial),	248
appeals to the Supreme Court.....	7

It would have taken Judge (?) Logan 33 years, 10 months and 15 days to have disposed of this number of cases. We learn that one-half of the litigate cases take appeals from Logan's decision and come back to him. Say that one-third of the whole number of action and litigated cases return, (and that is a low estimate,) we will have to add 11 years and 3 months and 15 days to the above calculation.—Judge Moore has then disposed of as much business in three weeks as Logan could have got through with in 45 years and 2 months. This calculation is based upon Logan's *quick* work, in his happiest moods; but if we make the estimate upon his average work, when surly and ill-grained, as in the last Court, it would take him 81 years, 7 months, 14 days, 28 hours 42 minutes and 59 seconds to accomplish the work done by Judge Moore in 3 weeks!

As Moore has done so much for Logan the donkey-king ought to have a degree conferred upon him in the L. L., lest the K. K. K. make him an Honorary Member.

Southern Home.

W. P. Stanton of Adams' Creek, in Cravern County had, on the night of Aug. the 9th, a fine horse and buggy stolen from him. The thieves were two white men, and they made their way through Jones and Onslow, or Duplin county.

SLOW FREIGHT.—Some of our merchants complain of the great delay this week and last in forwarding corn from Portsmouth by railroad to Fayetteville. Large lots of corn, now in great demand, ordered a week or ten days ago, are still not coming or heard of.—Fayetteville Eagle.

The barn of Geo. Eller, of Davidson county, was consumed by fire on last Thursday night, together with five horses, two wagons and two buggies, and a lot of grain and provender. Loss about $3,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

From a friend just from Oxford, we learn of a very amusing scene that took place there last week. One of the negro jurors was seen making tracks for the Virginia line; on being accosted as to whither he was going, replied that he was leaving the State as the jury would be hung the next day at 10 o'clock. "How high ish dat?"—Battleboro' Advance.

Mr. Geo. Jackson, a farmer in this vicinity, was arrested a few days ago by a United States officer, charged with distilliff brandy without a license. Mr. Jackson is a plain farmer and a peaceable, lawabiding man, when he knows what the laws are; and being like thousands of others, kept in profound ignorance of the exactions of the revenue laws of the U. S., got the impression from some one that the law allowed him to distill fruit without a license, and this we believe, is true, as regards our State news, but he and his counsellors confounded the State law with that of the United States, and proceeded to convert his fruit into brandy so as to make a little money to pay his taxes, rather than let the fruit rot on the ground.—He no sooner commenced than some government spy or pimp informed against him, and this poor man with honest intentions was arrested and his property seized.

Hillboro' Recorder.

THE FIGHT AT THE DEPOT.—It is very rarely that we notice street fights, or common fist-cuffs, but the fight that took place at our depot on last Sunday morning, in which the United States District Court Judge Brooks took part, demands an impartial notice at our hands There will be, no doubt, an attempt made to distort it into a Ku-Klux outrage, and for this reason we feel it to be our duty to give a plain and impartial statement of facts concerning it. We were not present at the time, but from wholly reliable parties we get these facts, with respect to its origin, results, &c.:

There was an old grudge existing between Capt. R. E. Wilson and Mr. District Attorney Starbuck. Capt. Wilson had long felt aggrieved by Mr. Starbuck's persistent and repeated persecutions, and had the previous evening called on him to bring about a settlement. This Mr. Starbuck refused; but told the Captain that he would attend to the matter the succeeding morning, (Sunday) at 8 o'clock. On Sunday morning Capt. Wilson, accompanied by a friend, again called at Mr. Starbuck's room at the appointed hour, but found no one in. As it was known that Mr. Starbuck would leave on the Western train for Marion that morning, the Capt. entered the omnibus and proceeded to the depot. On the way, Judge Brooks and Mr. Starbuck got in the omnibus. The party then consisted of Capt. R. E. Wilson, Mr. W. Beard, Mr. Lueco Mitchell, Mr. Larkins, U. S. D. Court Clerk, Mr. Starbuck and Judge Brooks, and perhaps one or two others. On arriving at the depot Capt. Wilson reminded Mr. Starbuck of his promise made on the previous evening to settle the old difficulty, when some words passed and finally blows. Then were drawn in Mr. Beard, Mr. Larkin, Mr. Mitchell and Judge Bnooks, respectively. There were very few persons at the dedot, and consequently some of the parties Mr. Starbuck, Mr. Larkin and Mr. Beard, were considerably bruised before they could be separated. Mr. Beard being severely hurt by the blows inflicted by Judge Brooks, who had furiously attacked him with his gold headed cane, which he broke into pieces—a great loss. It should be borne in mind that Judge Brooks was not struck, not a hand being uplifted against him, except to get him out of the way, notwithstanding his disgraceful attack upon Mr. Beard. No one intended any indignity to or wished to hurt the Judge, though his undignified temerity cost him a valuable cane and a gold stud from his shirt collar.

It will thus be seen that the whole affair grew out of an old, unsettled difficulty between Captain Wilson and Mr. District Attorney Starbuck, and was simply an affray, and the parties to it amenable to the municipal and State laws for this breach of the peace. And why, we would most respectfully ask, were we not each and all arrested and bound over to Court? This should have been done at all hazards. Has the power to keep the peace been taken from our municipal and State functionaries? Or has timidity taken possession of their souls, If they have been deprived of the power to peform a plain and, in better days, an imperative duty, then, they should no longer attempt to keep up appearances, but throw up their commissions, and submit, at the advice of the timid, to whatever breaches of the peace may befall us. How humiliating the spectacle.

Our people generally entertain a high regard for Judge Brooks, but they are almost unanimous in their condemnation of his course in this matter. The Judge is a sworn officer of the law—a conservator and should not be a disturber of the peace. To say the least, it was very undignified for him to take part in a street fight.

Again, it is generally conceded, as this was merely an ordinary affray of which the State Courts alone have jurisdiction, that the conduct of the Judge in binding three of the combatants over to the Federal Court and allowing the others to go scot free, is arbitrary and unjust.

The Judge himself was not exempt from arrest. He took part in an affray, he used an unlawful weapon, he is guilty and is amenable to the offended law—no matter if he was about to start to his Court.—Judges, jurors, members of Congress and Legislators are protected against civil processes, while on their way to duty; but suppose one of these while *en route* to his place of business gets into an affray and kills a man, will any one say that he is exempt from arrest. There is a distinction made in the laws with regard to such cases, and this is not in favor of Judge Brooks.

The whole matter is deeply deplored by our citizens, and it is believed that Judge Brooks, after the excitement under which he seems to have been laboring, will release the gentlemen whom he has placed under arrest.—Salisbury *Examiner*.

From the Washington (D. C.) Patriot.

LETTER FROM HON. T. L. CLINGMAN.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., August 18, 1871.

Editor of the Patriot:—

As our conversation was interrupted before its close, at your suggestion, I will proceed, as briefly as possible, to express the opinions entertained. While most persons admit that, in view of the altered Constitution of the country, some modification of its platform should be made by the National Democratic party, there is in progress an earnest discussion as to the precise form it should take. The real difficulty seems to be as to what position the party ought to take with respect to the reconstruction acts, and the late amendments to the Constitution. Ought those measures to be denounced, or should they be accepted as accomplished facts? Many, who are willing to forego a declaration of hostility to them, are averse to endorsing them in any form.

In my judgment, it is not necessary that either of these courses should be taken.—While making a platform for the party, three essential things should be observed: First, the principles laid down should in themselves be true; secondly, they should be such as fairly to indicate the line of division against opponents; thirdly, they should be sufficiently comprehensive to indicate the general policy on which the party in power would administer the Government.

As the world was created in six days, so might the National Democracy in six words enunciate a platform possessing these requisites. They might declare for constitutional government, equal taxation, economy, amnesty. I need not argue that these principles are true in themselves.

On the second point, do they not indicate the real dividing line between us and the Republican party?

The Republican leaders, while passing many of their obnoxious measures, declared that they were acting *outside* of the Constitution. In other words, as that instrument gave no support to their acts, they were in themselves void. The very fact that they deprived the Supreme Court of the right to pass upon the constitutionality of their acts, is virtually an admission that they were unconstitutional. I need not specify the different acts, for they have, from time to time, been denounced, not only by the leading Democratic speakers, but also by many identified with the Republican party. The anxious inquiry of thoughtful men is, whether the Government is to be brought back to its true constitutional moorings, or is it to be wafted on the waves of popular passions until it ultimately reaches the port of Imperialism?

A declaration in favor of equal taxation is a condemnation of a dozen oppressive tariffs, and of a system of internal taxation as partial as it is vexatious. From the day on which the Republican party came into power it has legislated systematically in favor of monopolies, and to enrich the few at the expense of the many. The desire to throw off the crushing system it has fastened on the country is becoming stronger day by day.

Economy is the opposite of the wastefully profuse system of expenditures that has so long prevailed throughout the land, and of the numerous embezzling operations that have been brought to light.—Besides expenditures for objects outside of the Constitution, it has been declared by Republicans in high position that nearly half the money levied from the people is restrained fraudulently by the officials.

Amnesty implies that the war has ended; that we should have peace, and that the citizens of all of the United States should be allowed to choose their ablest and best men to fill public positions.

In the third place, these principles sufficiently indicate the general policy to be carried out by the party in power. Let all its enactments be within the limits prescribed by the Constitution, and the country will breathe more freely again. Equal taxation will never be oppressive, because, when it is to fall on all alike, no one will wish it higher than the necessities of the Government require. It is because that under a system as unequal as human ingenuity can make it, certain classes expect to make money out of the oppression of others, they clamor for high taxes to be imposed. It is not difficult to frame a tariff with a scale of duties only half as high as are many of the present, which would relieve the people and at the same time afford ample revenue to the Government. When the greater portion of the taxes the people pay goes into the Treasury, instead of three-fourths being paid to the manufacturers, and this money is economically used for constitutional purposes, the great question of financial reform will be happily solved.

It is not to be presumed that the Democratic party has abandoned any of its cherished principles because it does not repeat them. When one goes to dine with a friend, he is not supposed to have abandoned all his clothing except the suit he wears. An army goes into battle in light marching order, carrying only the arms and ammunition it needs for the occasion. It is not necessary that our platform should specify all the wrongful acts of our opponents, as our orators and presses can be trusted to hold them up to the public gaze.

It may be urged that the President elect and the party ought to be more strictly tied up, to keep them, when in power, on the proper track. A man intellectually and morally fitted to be President will, on this platform, be quite as likely to meet the just expectations of his supporters as if he were chosen on the most elaborated specifications. As to the party itself, that will be directed by the feeling and judgment of the majority of its leading members. The present Republican party has been completely controlled by the latitudinarian monopolists of New England as if it had been called the Federalist-Consolidation-Protectionist party! with a platform in harmony with its title.

It is only necessary, that while renouncing no sound principle, we should make such a statement as fairly to let the public know what will be our general line of action in power. As no two individuals can be expected to agree on every point, a minute detail of opinions tends to excite divisions, and drive off good men, whose views substantially accord with our own. We ought rather to widen the ground, and afford opportunity for all patriotic men to co-operate with us, without requiring them to compromise their former positions or even to surrender their prejudices.

The time has come when there should be an unit of the best men of the country, to restore constitutional government, equal laws, and a just system of taxation and expenditure. When we call on those heretofore opposed to us, to sacrifice their party prejudices for the public good, why should we not set them the example by liberal action on our part?

Something may be learned by adverting to the movements of political parties in the past. The old Federal party found itself so much weakened after the last war with Great Britain, that it declined to run candidates for office. Its members combined with a portion of the Republicans, led by Mr. Clay, and in 1832, adopted the name of the National Republicans. They were, however, so signally beaten that they decided in the next contest to run no candidate. Hugh L. White, till then a strong supporter of Gen. Jackson, was brought out as an independent candidate, and would probably have been elected, had not Gen. Harrison subsequently been started. The division thus created elected Mr. Van Buren, but the running of White caused Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia and other States to be thrown into the opposition, and, at the succeeding election, calling themselves Whigs, the party elected General Harrison. In 1852 General Scott was so badly beaten, that most of his supporters, despairing of success in the next contest, after having failed in the "American" organization, adopted the name of Republicans, nominated a Democrat, and secured the co-operation of many Democrats, who would not have joined them as Whigs.

In 1860 the Democratic party adopted just the opposite policy, and in the contest between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Buchanan and his other rivals, divided on an immaterial issue, instead of meeting the great one tendered by its opponents. As the Republican leaders had declared that there was an "irrepressible conflict," and that "the Union would not endure part free and part slave," I then thought that the Democracy ought to negative that declaration, and, on this broad issue, to appeal to the country to decide whether the Union could longer be maintained on the same terms on which it had till then existed.—By thus meeting what was the real issue presented, they would clearly have had the best chance of success.

The National Democracy, as a living, progressive organization, cannot ignore the great events of the last ten years. It has to guide it already the examples of its members in several of the States. Tennessee, Virginia, and Missouri have, to use the striking language of Mr. Greeley, "by ordering the fools to the rear," materially improved their political condition.

Those who went heartily into the war on the Confederate side are generally not the men who have had most to say on these points. Whatever discussion and clamor there has been in the South, has been chiefly made by persons who were not cordially with us, or who, at least, evaded the burdens of the war, and have since its close become belligerent. I scarcely know an exception to this among the men who fought it out on the field.—They are ready to acquiesce in such action as the friends of constitutional government may adopt. The standpoint from which I view the situation is, I presume, known to you. For nearly twenty years I have uniformly acted with the Democratic party, but, immediately upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, I urged North Carolina to seceed, and served steadily in the Confederate army till the close of the war. Having through the entire struggle done exactly what I thought right, I have at no time felt or expressed any regret for my individual action, and have not changed my opinions as to the propriety of my conduct. But when surrendered by General Joseph E. Johnston, and paroled, in common, I think, with my fellow soldiers, I regarded it as my duty to submit to such terms as the conqueror might impose. Though these terms might seem hard, or inconsistent with previous declarations, yet, being no longer able to fight, as honorable men, nothing was left us but acquiescence. Hence, on the passage of the first of the reconstruction acts, I wrote to Governor Worth, and urged him to take the necessary steps to carry it out. The failure of himself and his political friends to adopt that course has brought much suffering on the State. Last year I expressed a similar opinion, and the members of the Legislature, calling themselves Conservatives, issued an address, declaring in emphatic terms their determination to accept and carry out in good faith the reconstruction acts, and to protect in all their rights the colored people. At the last session of our Legislature, when passing an act to call a convention they expressly forbade the convention to interfere with any rights secured by the twelfth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments. North Carolina has, therefore, already accommodated herself to the new order of things.

Whether these amendments are really parts of the Constitution, and if so, what is their true meaning and scope, cannot be determined by any popular meeting, but must be decided, as it has been always in the past, by the several departments of the government, acting within their appropriate spheres. If parts of the Constitution, they are subject to be changed, either by a general convention of the States, or the other modes provided.

Names are potential in party contests.—The Republican party organized by Mr. Jefferson, during the administration of Gen. Jackson, adopted the name of Democratic-Republican party. This modification was well made, because of the highly aristocratic character of most of the past republics. This designation was retained until their opponents assumed the name of Republicans. I have thought that they ought to have retained their entire designation, and not abandoned the latter portion to those who have shown that they are in no sense republicans.—The term for a time applied to the latter, of *Black Republicans*, would have sufficiently distinguished the two parties. It may be worth while for the Democracy of the country to consider whether it ought not even now to resume its old proper name, and by its principles and its action vindicate its title to be regarded as the genuine Democratic-Republican party of America.

Every consideration of public duty demands that no fair effort should be spared to secure the co-operation of all friends of our free institutions, in an honest effort to restore a constitutional and equal administration of the Government. There is too much involved in the struggle to permit us to consult the wishes of particular candidates in the North, or to gratify the feelings of men in the South, who are attempting to keep up a war of words. Should wise counsels prevail, and a judicious selection of the candidate be made, success will crown our efforts.

Very truly yours,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

Mrs. Commodore Barney was reported to be the last surviving child of any of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Two daughters, however, of Vice-President Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers, are still living in New Haven, and a third in Boston.

Industrious courtships are the fashion in Iowa. A Van Buren county swain, during his little season of courtship, helped the young lady to sew together enough rags to make sixty yards of carpet. He is a "carpet-knight" of the right sort.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER.

FIRST EXPEDITION.

The grand naval attack which had been preceded by the attempted explosion of the powder-boat was made on the following day.

Admiral Porter says: "At daylight on the 24th the fleet got under way and stood in, in line of battle. At 11.30 a. m. the signal was made to engage the forts, the Ironsides leading, and the Monadnock, Canonicus, and Mahopac following. The Ironsides took her position in the most beautiful and seamanlike manner, got her spring out, and opened deliberate fire on the fort, which was firing at her with all its guns, which did not seem numerous in the northeast face, though we counted what appeared to be seventeen guns; but four or five of these were fired from that direction, and they were silenced almost as soon as the Ironsides opened her terrific battery. The Minnesota then took her position in handsome style, and her guns, after getting the range, were fired with rapidity, while the Mohican, Colorado, and the large vessels marked on the plan, got to their stations, all firing to cover themselves while anchoring. By the last of the large vessels anchored and got their batteries into play, but one or two guns of the enemy were fired, this *feu d'enfer* driving them all to their bomb-proofs;.... the battle became general;....such a torrent of missiles were falling into and bursting over it [the fort] that it was impossible for any human being to stand it.... But when they all got into place and commenced work in earnest, the shower of shell (one hundred and fifteen per minute) was irresistible..... Our men were at work at the guns five hours, and glad to get a little rest." (See pages 123, 124, and 125, Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.) The fire of the navy on this attack was as rapid as on any of the following days. The navy must have fired away about half of its ammunition on this day, because, at the end of the bombardment on the 25th, Captain Breese told General Weitzel that the navy had not sufficient ammunition to continue in case the army would elect to remain on shore. Admiral Porter says in his report of the bombardment of the 25th December, "As the ammunition gave out the vessels retired from action." And in a letter to General Butler dated the 26th of December, 1864: "I have ordered the largest vessels to proceed off Beaufort and fill up with ammunition, to be ready for another attack." It is apparent that the ammunition used on the 24th of December contributed little to the objects of the expedtition. The War and Navy Departments had determined that a combined attack of the two branches of the service was necessary for the reduction of the fort. The Secretary of the navy thought that it was not wise to even attempt the capture of the fort without a co operating force of the army. It does not appear from whence Admiral Porter had received instructions to make the purely naval attack on the 24th. Suppose Gen. Butler had returned to Fortress Monroe without making an effort in the direction of the object of the expedition, would it not have been the duty of Admiral Porter to postpone his attack until he had the necessary co-operating army force near the scene of operations and ready to land? What would the country have said if Gen. Butler, while lying off Fort Fisher waiting for the navy, during the first days of beautiful weather which preceded the storm, had determined to take advantage of it and attack? The navy had no more right to attack without the army, than the army would have had to attack without the navy. Still, the Admiral says that he determined to attack. It is very true that he states in his letter to Secretary Wells, dated January 21, 1865, "In a conversation with General Grant I expressly told him that I wanted nothing to do with General Butler." Notwithstanding this admission, it would be a very serious charge to make against the Admiral that he did not wish General Butler present when he made *his* attempt to take the stronghold. General Butler, on the other hand, seemed to have taken great precaution that the *entente cordiale* should be maintained between the army and navy.—Admiral Porter, although the junior officer, sent his fleet captain to confer with General Butler instead of going himself, while the General twice called upon the Admiral at Fortress Monroe on business connected with the expediton. However, after the navy was once ready to commence, there seemed to be a desire to push ahead, regardless of the army.—The commanding officer of the navy seemed to say, "Here I am off Fort Fisher, all prepared to attack, and determined to go on; I am going to take this fort myself; if the army wants to participate in the glory that will attend the achievement, it must hurry up, or it will be too late; if the fort succumbs to the fire of my navy, I will send a handful of my marines ashore and receive its surrender." The officers and men on board the Baltic, which vessel had remained at sea, crowded her decks in wonderment, gazing at the terrific fire on the fort, and asking themselves what advantages was to be gained by it, while the troops which had been deemed necessary to take the forufication were so many miles away. During the bombardment the fort replied at long intervals in a sullen and determined manner. There was no perceptible change in the appearance of the fort, for it proved, on its capture, that the heavy shots had struck in its sides and buried themselves in the sand, which had fallen back to its place and refilled the breaches made by the projectiles. On Saturday morning, the 24th of December, General Butler was first informed at Beaufort, N. C., that the powder-boat had been exploded on the previous night at about a quarter before two o'clock. After ordering his transports to follow him, he started for and arrived off New Inlet between four and five P. M., in time to see the end of the first day's bombardment. A staff officer was sent on board to confer with Admiral Porter, but he returned word that he was too much fatigued to give them audience, but would receive General Weitzel and Col. Comstock early in the morning. At half past six o'clock, Sunday morning, General Weitzel repaired on board the Malvern, with instructions from General Butler to urge the Aadmiral to run by the fort into Cape Fear river. To this proposition Admiral Porter did not accede. General Grant had said on this subject, to General Weitzel: "Weitzel, this is to be made another Mobile affair. The navy will run some of their vessels into the Cape Fear, and I would advise you to land your troops and take a position across the peninsula, and then Fort Fisher and these works will fall exactly as Fort Morgan did."

There were a number of captured blockade-runners in the fleet that had been fitted up as gunboats. It had been thought that these vessels might have been utilized in this undertaking, but the Admiral decided otherwise, and the idea of making this another Mobile affair was abandoned. Preparations were now made to recommence the bombardment, and if possible to effect a landing of the troops. The transports had continued to arrive during the night, and by the morning of the 25th of December were in their proper positions off New Inlet. At about eight a. m. the navy formed in line of battle, the Ironsides leading in the attack and the monitors following. The firing from the vessels was a great deal slower on this day than on the day before. It was half past one in the afternoon before the Flag Pond Battery was entirely silenced, and arrangements were completed by the naval brigade, under command of Brigadier-General C. K Graham, to commence the landing of the troops. To cover this landing the Brooklyn and seventeen gunboats opened fire on the strip of woods just back of the beach which hid the enemy from our view. They also sent boats to the troops and rendered every assistance the could. It was a grand sight to see the Brooklyn open her broad sides. The enemy did not seem to relish the fire, and soon retreated and allowed the army to make their landing without further resistence, but not until they sent a few shots whistling through the rigging of the Ben Deford and the Baltic and other vessels of the army fleet. The landing was effected in the vicinity of the Flag Pond Battery, which was situated about three miles north of Fort Fisher. Five hundred men of General Curtis's brigade of General Ames's division were the first troops to land on the beach, General Curtis being the first man to touch the land. As this successful disembarkation took place, a prolonged cheer went up from the decks of the transports. By the energetic efforts of Gen. Graham the remainder of Curtis's brigade was speedily and handsomely landed. Skirmishers were thrown out into the woods in front to cover the disembarkation which continued to take place. Gen. Curtis immediately formed his brigade and marched toward the fort along the sea beach. As this brigade approached Flag Pond Battery the garrison ran up the white flag of surrender. The troops pushed on rapidly through the sand, for they were naturally anxious to take the prisoners. However, ere this could be effected a boat was sent ashorse and the garrison, to the number of sixty-five men, carried off on board of the Santiago de Cuba. The prisoners belonged to the 17th North Carolina Regiment, which regiment our troops had left in front of their lines near Richmond, Va., before starting upon the expedition. By the time Curtis's brigade had been landed and formed, it was quite evident that the surf was rapidly becoming heavier; already many boats were swamped. It was with the greatest difficulty that ammunition could be got through the surf without becoming damaged. Still the disembarkment continued. By three o'clock a large number of the boats had been overturned either in passing through the surf to the shore or in attempting to return through it to the ships. Although by repeated efforts many were righted, still some of them were hopelessly lost. One boat was so suddenly overturned that a number of men were caught under it. It was some time before they could be rescued. None of the men after three o'clock reached the shore without getting a thorough drenching. The men struggled gallantly with the elements, and all that new and strength could do was done in order to get the boats through the still rapidly rising surf. By the Herculean efforts of all, the most of Pennypacker's's brigade was landed and marched forward to support Curtis, who in the mean time had been pushed up to the attack. The sand being very deep, the marching was necessarily slow. It was an utter impossibility to march the men on the double-quick.

On its way up to the fort General Curtis's brigade captured a battalion of North Carolina Junior Reserves, numbering about two hundred and fifty men under the command of a major, who had been sent out of the fort because there were not a sufficient number of bomb-proofs there to contain them. They had been ordered to remain outside the works during the day and to return at night after the fire of the navy had ceased. This an important fact. It seems to prove that there must have been a garrison large enough to man the parapet of the fort without drawing upon these reserves. This taken together with the other facts, clearly shows that there was a well-disciplined garrison within the walls always ready to man the parapet and palisade as soon as the bombardment should end. The prisoners were sent off on board the transports. While Curtis's brigade was preparing for the assault, some of of the men came upon a line of telegraph, the wires of which were cut. They also captured a Rebel mail-bag. The letters were written by members of the senior reserves to their families about domestic matters, and to prominent men asking for their influence to get retired from further military duty. Curtis marched resolutely on, but notwithstanding his great efforts to force march his men, the day was fast growing to an end before he had advanced his skirmishers up to the fort and found himself in position to charge. This line was pushed up to within two hundred yards of the fort, the garrison being kept in their bomb-proofs by the fire of the navy. Ten men were wounded at this time by our own shells.—Immediately upon the cessation of the fire of the navy, the garrison of the fort remanned the works and the palisade. The land front had only two of its guns disabled, and the fort was "substantially uninjured as a defensive work. The enemy opened on our skirmish line and fired through the loopholes of the palisade.—General Butler in his report dated Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, December 25, 1864, says that "it was evident as soon as the fire of the navy ceased, because of darkness that the fort was fully manned again and opened with grape and canister upon our picket line." It would have been temerity to order a charge at this time.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

At the assizes of Manchester, England, July 29th, a baby-farmer was convicted of the slaughter of one child and of neglecting to supply proper food to three other children. She was sentenced to twenty years penal servitude.

The proprietors of cheese factories in the North are sending drummers into the South for "direct trade," and causing the cheese factories of St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville no little uneasiness.

E WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1871.

YELLOW FEVER.

dispatch to Marshal Canaday from Charles-, bearing date yesterday, 30th inst., says that re is no increase of the Yellow Fever, and that s not epidemic. There were five deaths on 29th.

A telegram from Mayor Screven, of Savannah, the Marshal, bearing date 30th, says that re is not a case of Yellow Fever in Savannah, l that the health of the city was never better.

Difference of Opinion.

Mr. Greeley has been interviewed by a n reporter and advanced the opinion nt "there is a wide-spread feeling of satisfaction with the administration mong Republicans;" and after saying at Gen. Grant has made too many ene-ies to be re-elected, he added, "with elancholy empha-is, 'there is a general eling that the *Grant family is too large*.'" hat it is too large for a *family*, but not rge enough for a *party*.

The Washington *Republican* (Grant's rgan) thinks the guess of the New York *Standard* that Colfax is the man whom Messrs. Greeley, Sumner and the other nti-Grant Republicans have in training, s very near the truth. But the Republi-ans will not give Mr. Colfax a moment's ife. "Mr. Colfax will not do" (it says) "and Mr. Greeley and Mr. Sumner must try again. The Vice-President is a very amiable gentleman, it is true; he has done good work for the party, but the party has more than repaid him. He can make a good, passable speech, as speeches go now-a days; he is identified with temper-ance, with all that is moral and good—and that is all. It will be absolutely cruel and unjust to Mr. Colfax to submit him to the mortification of a defeat, which would cer-tainly follow his nomination."

Ex-Gov. Holden—A New Radical Paper in Washington.

A Washington correspondent of the Bal-timore *Gazette* writes to that paper of Sat-urday:

The project for a new Republican paper in this city, having special regard to the Southern poli-tical interests, mentioned in these despatch-es some weeks ago is likely to result in a sale of part of one of the radical journals here to the Southern men. Ex-Governor Holden is to represent these persons, but though he is not himself moving actively in the matter, his friends immediately representing him are con-ducting the negotiations. In the face of these facts and figures against them, these Holden men assert that the next Legislature of North Carolina will be Republican, and that the State is Radical.

They say ex-Governor Holden will carry his case to the courts by legal process, in which he expects to compel two members of the Legisla-ture who voted for his impeachment to show that they have sworn falsely as to their qualifi-cations to a seat in the Legislature. In other words his friends assert that these two mem-bers were disqualified by reason of their partici-pation in the rebellion, notwithstanding their oaths to the contrary. And they claim that if they establish these facts, the impeachment of Holden will be declared illegal, as it could not have been adjudged had these two votes been excluded.

Of course ex-Governor Holden cannot now object to the Court which tried him. If one-third of the members who tried him were disqualified it would not invali-date the finding.

But it is not true that if two votes had been excluded the impeachment would not have been adjudged. Governor Holden can make such statements and pretend to be anxious to reopen his case only to deceive those unacquainted with the vote, and for party purposes. It is the old cry of "persecuting loyalists" renewed. And yet when we see this arch-traitor still con-spiring against his native State we are told by some that we should not follow Holden in his misfortunes. He is a bad man, and we shall do all we can legally to prevent his return to the State. We are better off without him.

Official Vote of the State.

Our "Election Table" for a day or two past gives the official vote of the State at the late election in full. The majority against Convention is 9,245. The total vote is 181,259. The vote for Convention is 1,641 less than the vote for Judge SHIPP in 1870, and that against Convention is 11,825 more than the vote for Mr. Phillips at the same election. Forty-one counties vote for Convention, and forty-nine against it. We have no definite informa-tion in regard to the delegates elected, but there is little or no difference between the parties, several of the counties which voted against Convention elected delegates favorable to its assemblage.

We have, heretofore, called attention to the large vote polled in the counties having negro majorities as compared with those having white majorities. We propose again to refer to this matter as worthy the attention of the Legislature. Let us look at the ratio of votes to the to-tal population in the white counties giv-ing large Convention majorities, with the negro counties giving large anti-Conven-tion majorities:

WHITE COUNTIES.

Catawba,	one vote in	7.3	population.
Iredell,	" "	7.5	"
Alleghany,	" "	7.5	"
Yancey,	" "	7.3	"
Onslow,	" "	7	"

NEGRO COUNTIES.

Halifax,	one vote in	3.9	population.
Craven,	" "	4.4	"
Lenoir,	" "	4.8	"
New Hanover,	" "	4.8	"
Edgecombe,	" "	4.8	"

This disproportion exists throughout the State in about the same ratio that the races bear to each other. When counties are about equally divided, we notice that there is one vote to every five, to five and and a half inhabitants, the vote being almost invariably larger in counties con-trolled by Radicals.

Now that there is more than one voter in Halifax county for every four inhabi-tant is just impossible. The same is true of Edgecombe, Craven, New Hanover, Lenoir, Warren and other large negro counties. What is true in New Hanover is equally true in other counties where registrars and poll-holders are appointed merely with a view to defraud honest people out of their rights. Thousands of illegal votes are polled in the large Radi-cal counties, and without some stringent measures it cannot be checked. So far as this city and county are concerned the appointment of persons to hold elec-tions must be given to others than those who now have it in hand. In the counties we have mentioned it is evident that enough fraudulent votes have been cast to decide the issue in most elections. Are we to continue to be cheated out of the election with our eyes wide open? If we do we deserve to be defeated, and have our property stolen from us by thievish officials.

THE FIGURES of the late election, as pre-sented in the Proclamation of the Attor-ney-General and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, are not so discourag-ing after all; indeed, rather, they are full of encouragement. The vote for Con-vention is within a few hundred only of that cast for Shipp last year. Now, when the fact is recalled, that thousands of Con-servatives and Democrats are *known* to have voted against Convention, from con-siderations of policy, fear or conscientious scruples, without intending to sever their party ties or affiliations, it becomes palpa-ble that the Democratic strength is really greater than at any previous time. When contemplated in a National or State politi-cal struggle, it is a strength sufficient to sweep the State fore and aft. North Caro-lina is as certain, in our opinion, to vote for the next Democratic nominee for the Presidency as that the sun shines.

A Patriotic Duty Accomplished.

On Friday last, in the city of Raleigh, the soil of North Carolina received into its bosom the loved and honored remains of our kindred, and those of her heroic sons, who, since the bloody Calends of July, 1863, have been sleeping beneath the earth of Gettysburg. This pious consummation is the work of the Raleigh and Wilming-ton Memorial Associations, aided by con-tributions from Hillsboro', Greensboro', Newbern and, perhaps, a few other localities. Threatened with sacrilegious profanation unless removed, the duty was as imperative as it was holy, to transfer these precious relics to the Home Memorial Urn, even if the instincts of gratitude and reverential affection did not otherwise demand it. We rejoice that the loving work has been accomplished. All honor to the noble ladies who conceived and have perfected the grateful deed! Rest-ing, now, as the gallant gentlemen do, beneath native shades, let the monument, which is to cover the slopes under which they lie, with hundreds of others of the brave dead, be inscribed with the para-phrase of that glorious epitaph now to be seen at Thermopylæ: "Tell it in *North Carolina* that we lie here in obedience to *her* laws!"

"Ye winds of Heaven, o'er them gently sigh,
And oh! ye showers, fall in kindliest rain,
And let the golden sunbeams softly lie.
Upon the sod for which they died in vain!"

A friend in Raleigh gives us the brief but impressive incidents of the interesting occasion. The remains,—each separately and neatly boxed and marked with the name, Company and Regiment,—reached the city on Friday morning, and were at once conveyed to the beautiful Confede-rate Cemetery in the suburbs, where the graves had been prepared in readiness to receive them. At 5 o'clock, P. M., the various bells of the city tolled their mournful welcome to the departed heroes, all places of business were closed, and a large concourse of people, of both sexes and all ages, assembled to do honor to the dead. The sublime Burial Service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Dr. MASON, and a touching Dirge sung, when the graves were closed in by loving hands,—many of the former comrades of the deceased, who had sat down with them at the carnival of blood, uniting in the work of throwing "a little earth, for affec-tion's sake," over their dear remains. Then came the floral tributes, scattered by fair hands,—flowers of love so emblematic and so beautiful, prefiguring, too, the brightness of the Resurrection Morn!

What a contrast! On those terrible days of July 1863, the sole requiem of these heroes was the roar of musketry along the still contending lines! And on Friday last, the peaceful afternoon,—the holy ser-vices of religion—the solemn swell of music,—the grateful offices of friends, and, perhaps, the mourning presence of relatives,—the floral coronation and the dear soil of *Home!*

Among the remains thus brought back are those of Lt. F. M. Harney, of Co. I, 14th N. C. Regiment, of whom our Raleigh friend furnishes us with the fol-lowing reminiscence:

On the afternoon of the first day's fight at Gettysburg, Lieut. H. captured with his own hands the magnificent flag of the 150th Pennsylvania Regiment. While bearing it off in triumph, he was mortally wounded. Surviving but a few hours, almost his last words were a request that the flag should be sent, in *his name*, to President Davis. The dying request was complied with and elicited a beautiful re-sponse from Mr. Davis. The incident has never before been alluded to, in the public prints, nor the letter published. If the gallant Harney has relatives left in the State, it will be to them a source of mournful pride and pleasure to read the following:

"CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. S. D. Ramseur,
Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL:—I have the honor, by direction of the President, to acknowledge the receipt, through the Head Quarters of the Army of North-ern Virginia, of the flag of the 150th Pennsyl-vania Regiment, captured by the late Lieut. F. M. Harney, in the action of the 1st of July, near Gettysburg, who directed in his last moments that it should be presented to His Excellency.

The President accepts the bequest with min-gled emotions of pride and pleasure,—of pride, at the valor by which the standard was wrested from the hand of the enemy,—of sorrow, that a career so gloriously commenced, should have been so prematurely arrested.

The President will treasure the flag as a bril-liant memento of the daring and patriotic ardor which characterize the Confederate soldier, and which have been so nobly illustrated by the lamented Lieut. Harney, of the 14th N. C. Reg-iment.

I have the honor to be, General,
Your obedient serv't,
WM. M. BROWNE,
Col. and A. D. C."

HEALTH OF WILMINGTON.—"Robinson Crusoe," the correspondent of the Charles-ton *Courier*, whose letter in regard to the embargo placed upon travel between this city and Charleston, we published yester-day, refers to Wilmington as that "special haunt of fever." Before we answer this charge we desire to say that there is evi-dent injustice intended to Wilmington in the reference to the restrictions against intercourse between the two cities. The fact that our climate is, at this season of the year, favorable to the spread of yellow fever, and that this dread disease will not spread on their "beautiful Sea Islands," in "the healthy village of Summerville," and in the city of Columbia, is good reason why our authorities should be very string-gent in their sanitary measures, while the same necessity does not exist in the other places named. The physicians and nurses of Charleston placed us under lasting ob-ligations in 1862, which we will never for-get. Under changed circumstances, we have no doubt this debt would be can-celled.

The following health statistics of Wil-mington since the first of January last will refute "Robinson Crusoe's" charge in re-gard to the prevalence of fevers in this city. The interments in Oakdale Ceme-tery for this period have been as follows:

Consumption	11
Lock Jaw	1
Ulcer	1
Suicide	1
Kidney disease	1
Heart disease	1
Cancer	1
Poison	1
Teething	2
Dropsy	1
Bowel disease	1
Diptheria	2
Pneumonia	4
Paralysis	1
Premature birth	2
Child bed	1
Cholera Infantum	2
Dysentery	1
Diarrhœa	3
FEVERS.	
Congestive	2
Typhoid	6
Billions	1
	51
Not stated	9
Total	60

Of the nine cases not stated two died away from the city and were brought to Oakdale Cemetery for interment. Three others were under one year old, and an-other was seventy seven years old. This would leave but three doubtful. If they died of fevers, we have but *twelve deaths* from fever of all kinds in seven months in a white population of at least seven thou-sand.

Of the above total of sixty deaths, one died in Newbern, one in Wilson, one at Kittrell's, one in Bladen county, one at the Sound, and one in Baltimore, leav-ing but fifty-four deaths among the white population of the city in seven months.

We take it that few cities in the country can exhibit a healthier record than this.—We have not access to the records of Pine Forrest Cemetery at hand, but we are sat-isfied that the mortuary record among the colored people will not exceed that of the whites, according to population.

If, therefore, the authorities have ex-hibited a proper care for the protection of our city against possible danger, it does not arise from the fact that Wilmington is a "special haunt of fever," as the record abundantly proves. Our sad experience in 1862, teaches us that we cannot be too careful. We stand ready to extend all the aid in our power to our suffering neigh-bors, but we do not think we are called upon to run any risk of spreading the yel-low fever in our midst. It would do them no possible good.

For the Journal.

Wilmington, Charlotte & R. R. R.

Maj. Engelhard, Editor Journal:

DEAR SIR:—A few words more and I "drop the subject." An article of mine which appeared in the JOURNAL of 19th inst. was written for the purpose of calling attention to four miles of graded road—which is all that is graded above the present terminus—and to the very great importance and necessity of laying track thereon. In your friendly and flattering editorial notice you seem to take the ground so common with all the influential gentlemen of your city to whom the mat-ter has been mentioned, and speak of "want of means," &c. Now it would in-deed be a sorry showing for a great corpo-ration owning and controlling a railroad near 125 miles long, to announce to the world that "means" could not be procur-ed to lay down four miles additional of iron on a graded road: particularly when by so doing a most valuable and remun-erative trade could be reached which now goes in another direction.

I did not speak of finishing the whole road. We all here sincerely desire that done; we are not governed by any "dog-in-the manger" policy; do not say as some do that unless we can get the road to our place we don't want any more work done. Nor do we expect, when, if ever, the trains do run here to smile complacently and say, as some do (in as well as out of Wilmington) "Well, the road has gone as far as we want it—don't care a cuss whether you ever strike another lick on it or not."

But as a means of gain to the road and to Wilmington—as a measure towards building and equipping all the road—as a stoppage to the loss daily suffered by the company in the washing away and other damage to this graded portion—as a pay-ing and profitable piece of work, we hum-bly suggest the procuring and laying down of a few thousand dollars worth of iron.

Lilesville, *per se*, is a place of no impor-tance; some right good people live there, nearly all very poor; if the place was "left out" and "run around" entirely by all the railroads, the world would not suf-fer greatly—but it is the point at which the W., C. and R. Railroad is to strike the old market road over which more cotton and other produce probably passes, than any other in the county. It is the point to, and not beyond which, if the four miles of track were laid, freight and travel in abundance would be secured, which are now lost to the road and to Wilmington.

If these facts are not sufficient to war rant an anxiety on the part of everybody, save an interested and prejudiced few, for the immediate opening of the road—then I know nothing about it. ***

Lilesville, N. C., Aug. 26th.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

The Capture OF FORT FISHER.

FIRST EXPEDITION.

The following are statements made by Gen. Whiting, the rebel commander of the fort, just previous to his death, in reply to a series of questions framed by Gen. But-ler and bearing upon the subject of the strength and reinforcement of the garrison of Fort Fisher, and likewise upon the ef-fect of the bombardment. It is a fact that these answers were not given under oath; still they were made by a man in the sol-emnity of his approaching death, and therefore "will carry the force of moral truth and certainty, although not in the form of judicial evidence."

"Five (5) companies of the 36th regi-ment North Carolina troops, and Adam's Light Battery, amounting to six hundred and sixty-seven (667) aggregate, was the number of the garrison at Fort Fisher on the 16th, 17th and 18th of December last.

"On the 23d one hundred and ten men, veteran artillery of the 10th regiment North Carolina troops, fifty sailors of the 7th battalion Junior Reserves, about two hundred and fifty strong, were thrown in-to the fort."

"Question 13. Please state whether any part, and if so, how much of the damage done to the fort by the fire of the navy was repaired during the night?

"Answer—Casualties first day: killed, none; wounded, one (1) mortally, three (3) severely, and nineteen (19) slightly.—23. Five gun carriages disabled.

"Second day: killed, three (3); wound-ed, nine (9) mortally, six (6) severely, and twenty-eight (28) slightly; total, 46. Dam-age but very slight; one (1) 10 inch, two (2) 32-pounder, and one (1) 8 inch carriages disabled, and one (1) 10 inch gun disabled. Damage repaired at night. Enemy's fire formidable and sustained, but diffuse un-concentrated. Apparent design of the fleet to silence the channel batteries, in order to force an entrance with his vessels, and not to attack by land.

"The garrison was in no instance driv-en from its guns, and fired in return, ac-cording to orders, slowly and deliberately, six hundred and sixty-two shot and shells.

"Question 14. By reason of the cessa-tion of the bombardment at night, were you not able to rest and recruit your gar-rison?

"Answer. We were able to do both.

"Question 15. At the time of the land-ing, where was the supporting force, if any, to the fort?

"Answer. Assembling at Sugar Loaf as fast as Hoke's people arrived."

"Question 17. At the time our skirmish line was deployed before the fort, what was the condition of the guns and defences upon the land side as to efficiency for a defensive purpose?"

"Answer. The guns and defences on the land front were in perfect order at the time referred to, except two (2) disabled guns on the left; nineteen guns in posi-tion; palisade in perfect order and the mines the same, the wires not having been cut."

"Question 18. In view of the condition of the fort and its garrison, would it have been possible with either three (3) or six (6) thousand men to have taken the work by assault? (NOTE.—In answering this question, please give as many of the de-tails for the reason you may give as possi-ble.)

"Answer. Possible, yes. Probable, no. The work was very strong, the garrison in good spirits and ready; and the fire on the approaches (the assaulting column hav-ing no cover) would have been extraordin-arily heavy. In addition to the heavy guns, I had a battery of Napoleons, on which I placed great reliance. The pali-sade alone would have been a most formi-dable obstacle." (See pages iv and v, Re-port Committee on the Conduct of the War.)

After General Curtis's brigade had marched down the beach and Pennypack-er's had been partially landed, General Butler, on board of the Chamberlain, ran down to a point about five hundred yards from Fort Fisher and near the position occupied by the monitors. Here he met General Weitzel, who stated that he thought it impossible to make a successful assault upon the fort. General Butler was convinced, by reason of the State of the weather, that the fort should be immedi-ately attacked or that the small portion of the troops landed should be withdrawn. He then ordered Colonel Comstock, who was on board with him, to jump into a boat with General Weitzel, pull ashore, and examine with General Weitzel and re-port to him if an assault is possible. "To me," he said, "it does not look possible, but I am unwilling to give it up."

At the same time General Graham re-ported to General Butler: "General, you have got either to provide for those troops to-night on shore some way, or get them off; because it is getting so rough that we cannot land much longer." General But-ler says: "General Graham has been a naval officer, but is now in the service of the army and commanding the naval brigade. Consider a few moments, I de-termined the course of action that should govern me. A storm was coming on; the surf was rolling in; the barometer had fallen half an inch. If we got the men on shore, it might be, and probably would be, a week before we could send an ounce of provisions to them. In the mean time a deserter from the 62d North Carolina, whom I captured once before at Hatteras, in the early part of the war, having re-ceived good treatment, came in. He said that they had marched down from Rich-mond, and that Kirkland's brigade and another brigade were already down there; and that Hoke was on his way with large reinforcements and had arrived at Wil-mington the night before. I then made up my mind what to do in view of the fact that a storm was coming on, and if it became necessary to effect a landing again we could do it any day in two hours with-out the loss of a man. I thought it a great deal better to risk that than to risk the attempt to get the men on shore and intrench them."

General Butler then adds, that: "I sent to him (Admiral Porter) and asked what could be done. He sent me word that he had not an hour's ammunition, and that he must go to Beaufort to replenish his ships." (See pages 23, 24, and 25, Re-port of Committee on conduct of the War.)

The Major-General commanding having maturely considered all the dif-ficulties of the position, determined to extricate his army from its perilous situation and ordered a re-embarkation of his troops. It was nearly dark when this order was given. The naval brigade and the boats from the navy all vied with each other in their efforts to get all the men off the beach that night. But at about nine o'clock that evening it was im-possible to get any boats through the surf, and therefore the greater part of Curtis's brigade had to be left on the beach, near the point where they had landed in the morning without food or shelter. The rain fell and the wind blew in on the shore all that night. Only one boat passed through the surf on Sunday. There were the troops on the barren beach before us in plain view, but all the assistance that could be rendered was to cover them by the fire of the navy. Gunboats were sent to their relief with orders to keep up an uninterrupted fire upon the woods in rear of our troops, who had improvised an in-trenchment to fight behind in case the rebels undertook to make them prisoners. The enemy could never have captured that body of men, small as it was, without an overwhelming force, for they were part of the picked men of General Ames's division, who afterwards charged and carried Fort Fisher by assault. These troops were not all safely re-embarked until Mon-day, the 27th of December. The enemy did not seem to make an effort to prevent this. Most of the transports were sent North on Sunday, but General Butler and the remaining vessels did not leave until Monday. The Major-General command-ing did not reach the head-quarters Army of the James until late in the night of the 28th of December. It was a day or so after this before all the troops had re-turned to their former camps.

General Butler, in causing a withdrawal of the troops that he had landed on the beach, acted under the advice of two engineer officers, than whom no more skilled and learned members of their profession held commissions in the United States Army. With respect to the motives which prompted this withdrawal General Weitzel said:

"After that experience (in assaulting military works,) with the information I had obtained from reading and study—for before this war I was an instructor at the Military Academy for three years under Professor Mahan,—and in face of the fact that I had been appointed a major-general only twenty days before, and needed con-firmation; notwithstanding all that, I went back to General Butler, and told him I considered it would be murder to order an attack on that work with that force. I understood Colonel Comstock to agree with me perfectly, although I did not ask him, and General Butler has since said that he did.....

"Question. Upon deliberation, and af-ter all you have since learned, are you en-tirely satisfied with the opinion you then formed about attacking the fort?"

"Answer. Yes, sir, I am fully satisfied, from all I have heard since, from the re-sult of the second attack, and everything else,—I am fully satisfied that I did my duty there." See page III, Report of Committee on Conduct of War.

Colonel Comstock also gave the follow-ing testimony before the same committee:—

"Question. With the information that General Weitzel had, would you have agreed with him, independent of what General Curtis said to you?

"Answer. I should, from the informa-tion I had at that time." (See page iv, Report of Committee on Conduct of the War.)

A gallant officer and a few men, under the fire of the navy guns, approached so near to the fort as to carry off a flag which had been cut down by a shell, and was hanging over the parapet. "Thinking that probably the Rebels had not observed it, he crept upon his hands and knees to the palisading, found a hole in it that one of the shells had made, crept through the hole and up to the flag, and got it and got away with it, without being ob-served." (See Report of Committee on the Conduct of the War, p. 77.) But "this was done while the shells of the navy were fal-ling about the heads of the daring men who entered the works." Had Curtis's brigade charged through the fire of the navy, and had they been successful in getting possession of a portion of the fort, still this would have been but the begin-ning of their task; for it is known from experience with the same garrison in the second expedition, that they would have been obliged to fight after they got into the fortification itself. The whole of Gen. Ames's division did fight this identical garrison, somewhat reinforced inside the fort, on the second expedition, for nearly seven hours, before there were indications that the Rebels contemplated giving up the battle as lost. There can be but little doubt that, had Curtis charged at the time, unsupported as he was, he would have lost the most of his brigade. On the first ex-pedition the army had only three and one half hours of favorable weather to land and make the necessary arrangements to charge this stronghold of the Rebellion. The se-cond expedition were accorded three days of uninterruptedly beautiful weather. The Committee on the Conduct of the War gave the question as to the refusal of the Major General commanding the army forces to assault Fort Fisher a thorough and complete examination. The testimony covers over two hundred and sixty pages of printed matter, and after the most ma-ture deliberation the Committee found as follows: "In conclusion, your committee would say, from all the testimony before them, that the determination of General Butler not to assault the fort seems to have been fully justified by all the facts and cir-cumstances then known or afterwards as-certained."

In his instructions to General Butler the Lieutenant General directed as follows: "The object of the expedition will be gained on effecting a landing on the main-land between Cape Fear River and the Atlantic, north of the north entrance to the river. Should such landing be ef-fected, whether the enemy hold Fort Fisher or the batteries guard-ing the entrance to the river there, the troops should entrench themselves, and by co-operating with the navy effect the reduction and capture of those places."—General Butler does not seem to have been unmindful of these instructions. He did not believe that he had effected such a landing, as was contemplated in General Grant's letter to him. There were sixty-five hundred men belonging to the army branch of the expedition. Out of this number there were only about twenty-three hun-dred men landed. There were very few supplies, no artillery, and little am-munition placed on shore. This force amounted to about one third of the troops, and they were without the ne-cessary supplies. This was merely a par-tial landing. General Butler explained his reason for withdrawing his forces in the following words: "By going away I would draw off the enemy's attention. If I remained there, it would keep his forces concentrated at that point; and if I was driven away by the storm that was coming up, then I should lose the men I had land-ed. I acted for the best, according to the light I had."

The first expedition against Fort Fisher failed to capture the fort, but it acted as a successful reconnoissance by which infor-mation of the most important character was obtained. When the first attempt was made, it was supposed by the Secre-tary of the Navy and the Lieutenant Gen-eral that the navy could run the batteries and isolate the rebels. Admiral Porter decided, in the light of his experience on the first expedition, that this was imprac-ticable. The second expedition enjoyed all the benefits of the experience gained by the failure of the first, and it sailed to execute certain definite instructions. Its action was not to depend upon the result of reconnoissance or experiment. Imme-diately upon the receipt of the news an-nouncing the unsuccessful character of the first expedition, Secretary Welles, at the suggestion of the President, telegraphed Lieutenant-General Grant, requesting him to order the return of a force sufficient to render certain the fall of the defences of the port of Wilmington. True to that tenacity of purpose which always charac-terized the action of General Grant throughout the whole rebellion, he imme-diately ordered that preparations be made to re-embark the troops for another at-tempt, in co-operation with the navy, to carry these strongholds, so useful to the life of the Confederacy and so dangerous to the success of the Union arms.

On the 1st day of January, 1865, Major-General Benjamin F. Butler and Brevet Major-General Alfred H. Terry had an extended interview with Lieutenant Gen-eral U. S. Grant, at his head-quarters at City Point, Va. It was here determined that the second expedition should be in-trusted to the command of General Terry. On the 2d of January orders were issued to the troops that were to take part in the enterprise, and on the night of the 3d they were marched to Bermuda Hun-dreds, where they were embarked on ocean transports, under the direction of Colonel George S. Dodge of the Quar-termaster's Department. On the morning of the 7th of January the fleet was at For-tress Monroe and in readiness to sail.

The army force consisted of the same troops which composed the first expedi-tion together with the Second Brigade of the Third Division of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, under the command of Col-onel J. C. Abbott of the Seventh New Hamp-shire Volunteers. Battery E, Third United States Artillery, under the com-mand of Lieutenant Myrick; a siege train; a detail of artillerists; and a company of engineers. These troops taken together numbered about eighty-five hundred men. There were twenty-one first and second class transport steamers, and a third class of small vessels and tenders. General Terry made his headquarters on the Mc-Clellan. General Ames on the Atlantic, and General Paine on the Champion. On the morning of the 6th of January this fleet sailed under sealed orders. Everything seemed to have been admirably and expeditiously manag-ed. On opening the orders, the point of destination was found to be twenty-five miles off Beaufort, N. C. Here the army fleet once more found that of the navy, which had withdrawn to this point. It was the misfortune of this expedition to expe-rience a gale almost equal in fury to that which the first encountered. This heavy weather commenced immediately after the sailing of the fleet, and continued until the 11th of January. Some of the vessels had become scattered, and others driven into Beaufort, and delays were occasioned, so that it was not until the morning of the 12th that Admiral Porter steamed out and led the fleets in the direction of New Inlet. This day was a beautiful one, and the At-lantic had the appearance of an immense placid lake. At about ten o'clock in the evening both fleets came to anchor at a point five miles north of Fort Fisher.—Early on the following morning the Brooklyn, the double-enders, and other gunboats opened a fire on the woods directly in the rear of the posi-tion upon which it was decided to land the troops. The first troops were landed on the beach about four miles north of New Inlet. Pickets were thrown out in every direction. The enemy did not make any opposition to this movement. In fact not a single shot was fired at our troops at this time. During this day 8 500 men were landed, with forty rounds of ammu-nition, six days' hard bread in bulk, and three hundred thousand additition rounds of small arms ammunition. The landing was accomplished amid the greatest enthu-siasm of the soldiers. Cheer upon cheer went up, clearly indicating their splendid morale. The surf gave some trouble at first, but it seemed to subside as the day progressed. This favorable condition of the surf continued through the three days of active operations which culminated in the accomplishment of the object of the expedition. Paine's division of colored troops having been success-fully disembarked, it was marched a short distance toward the fort, and then directed across the peninsula to the Cape Fear River. After the line had been es-tablished across this narrow strip of land, the troops threw up a strong entrench-ment from the ocean to the river and fac-ing Wilmington. It was undoubtedly General Terry's object to prepare himself against an attack from that direction. It was well known that Hoke's division of Rebel troops had been relieved from Rich-mond and transferred to the defences of Wilmington about the 22d of December, 1864. This division probably numbered about four thousand men, and would un-doubtedly have attacked the army forces, had they believed that there were no earth-works in their front. Colonel Abbott's brigade also formed a part of this line.—On the 14th of January Captain Lee's and Lieutenant Myrick's batteries were placed in position on the line already described. In this way Gen. Adelbert Ames was left free to operate against the fort, without any fears of an attack upon his rear. The enemy would have had to destroy a divi-sion and a brigade of troops before they could interfere with this more direct at-tack. On the 14th the first brigade of Ames's division was moved up toward the fort, while the other two brigades were held in reserve. The skirmishers were advanced to within one hundred and fifty yards of the work. In doing this an out-work was captured, and an unsuccessful attempt made to turn the guns against the main fortification. Active preparations were continued for the bloody conflict, which finally took place on the following day. On the entire 13th and 14th the navy maintained a tremendous bombard-ment of the fort. The Admiral had adopt-ed a different plan of attack, which seemed to be successful in materially dam-aging the fortification. On the evening of the 14th General Terry went on board of the Malvern to arrange with Admiral Porter the plan of attack for the next day. The Admiral says (see page 189, Report of Committee on the Conduct of the War: "It was ar-ranged between the General and myself that the ships should all go in early, and fire rapidly through the day, until the time for the assault to come off. The hour named was five p. m. I detailed sixteen hundred sailors and four hundred marines to accompany the troops in the assault, the sailors to board the sea face, while the troops assaulted the land side." The fol-lowing are among the directions that were given to the sailors and marines to regu-late them in their landing upon the beach, and in their assault upon the sea face of the fort:—

"GENERAL ORDER No. 81.

"FLAG SHIP MALVERN, Jan. 4, 1865.

".....That we may have a share in the assault when it takes place, the boats will be kept ready lowered near the water on the off side of the vessels. When the signal is made to man the boats, the men will get in, but not show themselves. When signal is made to assault, the boats will pull around the stern of the monitors and land right abreast of them and board the fort on the run in a seaman-like way." (See page 198 Report of Committee on the Conduct of the War.)

"LANDING ORDER.

"FLAG SHIP MALVERN,
OFF NEW INLET, Jan. 15, 1865.

"..... No move is to be made forward until the army charges, when the navy is to assault the sea or southeast face of the work, going over with cutlasses drawn and revolvers in hand. The marines will fol-low after, and when they gain the edge of the parapet they will lie flat and pick off the enemy in the works. The sailors will charge at once on the field-pieces in the fort and kill the gunners. The mouths of the bomb-proof must be secured at once, and no quarter given if the enemy fire from them after we enter the fort. Any man who straggles or disobeys orders is to be sent to the rear under a guard.—The men must keep their flags rolled up until they are on top of the parapet and inside the fort, when they will hoist them..... If, when our men get into the fort, the enemy commence firing on Fort Fisher from the mound, every three men will seize a prisoner, pitch him over the walls, and get behind the fort for protec-tion, or into the bomb-proofs." (See pages 194 and 195, Report of Committee on the Conduct of the War.)

Sunday, the 15th day of January, 1865, proved to be a bright and beautiful day. The air was mild and balmy as a May day. The sun shed its bright rays upon the scene through a cloudless sky. What little wind there was blew off shore flattening the surf and ocean to a calm seldom expe-rienced off the coast. But this was not to be a day of rest for the boys in blue on sea or shore before Fort Fisher. The storm of human conflict was soon to burst forth.

Early in the morning General Ames, at the head of Bell's and Pennypacker's brigades of his division, took up his line of march towards the fort. As this ad-vance was made the Tallahassee, a rebel gunboat in the Cape Fear River, opened fire upon this body of men. A number of officers and men were killed and wound-ed; a captain was obliged to have his leg amputated. This vessel was soon after-ward driven off and did not make her ap-pearance again. Immediately upon the arrival of Pennypacker's brigade, directly in front of the fort, the First Brigade was moved forward in line of battle to a new position about two hundred yards from the fort; the right resting near the Cape Fear River, and the left extending toward the ocean and parallel to the front of the fort, and covering one half its land face. The skirmishers were about a hundred yards in advance of this line. This move-ment had to be executed under a sharp musketry fire and an occasional discharge of grape and canister. The Second Brig-ade, under command of Colonel Penny-packer, was now moved forward, also in line of battle, to a position of five hundred yards from the fort and parallel to the line formed by the First Brigade. The Third Brigade, under command of Colonel Bell, was formed in a similar manner about seven hundred yards from the fort. This column of brigades was formed on the open sandy beach, directly in front of the land face and opposite the westerly side of the fort. The men were moved up quick-ly, and as soon as they were properly placed, they threw up small rifle-pits for temporary protection. While these opera-tions were taking place, General Terry and staff and General Ames and his staff occu-pied a prominent position near an old earthwork about five hundred and fifty yards from the fort. General Ames gave a personal supervision to every detail of these preliminary manœuvres; going himself, and sending his staff to the front and to the flanks in order to correct and establish the lines of at-tack. All these evolutions were exe-cuted with the precision and order of a parade. At this time a number of brave men volunteered to go forward in advance of the skirmishers and cut away the pal-isade. They were provided with axes for this purpose. In the mean time, while these operations of the army had been go-ing on, a force of sailors and marines, numbering two thousand men, were land-ed on the seabeach under the command of Fleet Captain K. R. Breese. The head of this column had been pushed up to within a few hundred yards of the fort, by means of a succession of intrenchments and rifle-pits, which were promptly occupied by the United States Marine Corps. The navy had kept up its terrific fire upon the fort. Nevertheless at no time was it entirely si-lenced. The Ironsides and monitors hurl-ed forth their immense projectiles; the grand old frigates boomed out their heavy broadsides; and the gunboats poured in their whistling shots upon the doomed stronghold. Probably the fire of the navy was not so rapid as on some of the previous days of the attack, but it was certainly far more accurate and effective. It was the wonder of the army artillerists to see how it was possible for ships at sea to direct an artillery fire with such precision. By means of army signals, General Terry was in continued conversa-tion with Admiral Porter, who was over a mile distant. In this way the navy were requested to direct their fire either against the parapet or against the palisade. By this time the assaulting column of soldiers, sailors, and marines, numbering about five thousand two hundred men, were in readi-ness to charge. If Abbott's brigade, which was brought up toward the close of the action, be counted, then the assaulting column numbered in the aggregate six thousand three hundred men. At half past three o'clock the signal was given to the navy to cease firing. At the instant the steam whistles shrieked out this signal, General Curtis who commanded the first line, sprang to his feet and shouted the order of advance to his brigade. With a wild cheer his men charged forward; many passing through the apertures in the palisade, across the ditch and up to the parapet, the rest charging across a bridge which led around to the left and rear of the fort. This charge was under the di-rection of a staff officer of General Ames, who was the first man on the parapet of the fort, and was stricken down, severely wounded, while planting a color on the top of one of the traverses. Three other members of his staff were struck at this time; of these Captain Dawson afterward died of his injuries. The Second Brigade was now ordered forward and successfully entered the fort. The most of this brig-ade entered by the bridge already men-tioned. The planks were torn up, leaving the soldiers to cross upon the string-pieces. At this juncture Colonel Penny-packer was so seriously wounded that his life was despaired of for many months.—This charge of the two brigades was met by the enemy with a vigorous resistance.—They sprang to their guns and fought with desperation, contesting each traverse and bomb-proof inch by inch. A half hour's fighting gave the army possession of about five or six of the immense traverses and also a firm footing to the left and rear of the fort.

The brave sailors and marines at the sig-nal had rushed to the attack. They met with a murderous grape and canister and musketry fire. Their ranks were rapidly thinned beneath the fearful storm of iron, but the survivors pressed bravely forward to close up the gaps. Great gallantry was displayed by the officer who led these men into the "deadly breach." Lieutenants B. H. Porter and S. W. Preston were in-stantly killed. They had been classmates and messmates, they had been captured and suffered imprisonment together, and at last died fighting side by side. Captain Breese, in his report, says:—

"Finding the rear of the men retreat-ing, I hastened toward it to form them under cover, and have them use their ri-fles, but they were too far distant for me to reach them, and I accordingly returned to a position near the works. As I did so the remaining men, notwithstanding all at-tempt to stop them, fled, with the excep-tion of about sixty, among whom were Lieutenant Commander James Parker, C. H. Cushman, T. O. Selfride, and M. Si-card, and Lieutenant N. H. Farquhar and R. H. Lamson, the latter of whom was wounded, and several volunteer officers whose name I unfortunately do not know. The fire of the enemy was so severe that the few of our men remaining had to seek such cover as they could, and there re-mained until dark, when a demonstration upon the part of the Rebels induced all to make a rush, and most succeeded in es-

ELECTION TABLE.

	Governor, April 1868		Reg. Voters Nov. 1868		President, Nov. 1868.		Att'ny Gen. Aug. 1870.		Convention, Aug. 1871.	
Counties	Ashe	Holden	White	Colored	Seymour	Grant	Shipp	Phillips	Convention	No Convention
[illegible]	1007	969	1502	834	1055	1102	788	1049	1178	902
[illegible]	494	366	875	125	516	351	504	247	530	281
[illegible]	238	226	543	55	284	245	377	158	314	177
[illegible]	843	978	1162	1109	1050	1002	1052	986	1031	949
[illegible]	619	615	1308	82	644	634	791	698	589	720
[illegible]	1040	1306	1707	1098	1227	1318	1505	1348	1205	1326
[illegible]	603	1280	1049	1378	753	1517	879	1391	804	1443
[illegible]	957	1263	1239	1301	1079	1372	1115	1223	919	1429
[illegible]	761	788	838	902	698	879	726	719	659	842
[illegible]	875	1049	2007	411	1090	1085	1436	981	1305	1166
[illegible]	635	779	1221	556	741	927	808	693	768	689
[illegible]	1062	8 8	1398	790	1112	940	963	851	1018	808
[illegible]	617	389	1032	203	617	596	638	251	651	404
[illegible]	514	474	672	477	525	530	628	526	540	538
[illegible]	905	889	1171	687	898	883	881	821	915	737
[illegible]	1426	1411	1410	2128	1409	1957	no	ret'rn	1265	1544
[illegible]	1057	407	1530	289	1131	488	1043	149	1226	276
[illegible]	1151	1823	2357	1225	1539	1765	1861	1124	1480	1757
[illegible]	250	388	916	35	423	448	522	304	440	410
[illegible]	467	692	624	656	520	690	603	692	588	722
[illegible]	207	131	900	10	284	155	218	174	213	215
[illegible]	930	677	1528	312	1037	656	1212	314	1117	309
[illegible]	828	431	1083	591	857	503	987	487	951	642
[illegible]	1961	838	1873	3422	1493	3535	1500	2764	1483	3173
[illegible]	1234	1757	1921	1560	1680	1592	1741	1671	1484	1715
[illegible]	859	431	1000	389	937	416	846	327	681	400
[illegible]							265	168	194	236
[illegible]	821	1679	2378	701	835	1843	1216	1150	1262	1409
[illegible]	725	522	882	468	690	652	762	683	704	733
[illegible]	1488	961	1712	1181	1580	1025	1505	952	1412	1029
[illegible]	1158	2337	1486	2868	1473	2676	776	2878	1236	3321
[illegible]	314	1102	1861	430	787	1261	554	1014	938	1133
[illegible]	1226	1429	1803	1549	1376	1431	1379	1437	1414	1541
[illegible]	604	809	1187	511	678	878	958	696	860	660
[illegible]	650	418	815	508	672	457	no	ret'rn	765	420
[illegible]	1846	2512	2446	2928	2148	2754	2008	2368	1931	2826
[illegible]	598	787	729	735	557	756	794	1006	786	930
[illegible]	1479	1739	2783	1276	1496	2109	1793	17 7	1745	1741
[illegible]	1314	3080	1402	3446	1593	3206	1347	3230	1556	3584
[illegible]	691	690	1024	542	789	645	840	562	816	590
[illegible]	408	408	1061	81	660	412	72	401	733	380
[illegible]	90	571	882	176	361	640	463	555	338	737
[illegible]	581	795	771	748	714	744	297	273	774	855
[illegible]	868	667	923	560	791	572	754	629	708	542
[illegible]	1518	841	2000	756	1412	859	1268	404	1467	777
[illegible]	510	294	875	39	607	230	587	229	719	191
[illegible]	957	1345	1874	998	1348	1204	1709	1212	1447	1325
[illegible]	441	593	487	690	442	592	519	559	523	575
[illegible]	838	1182	1033	1201	851	1215	911	1224	958	1178
[illegible]	598	641	1055	453	738	695	822	510	843	505
[illegible]	509	315	957	53	577	393	530	246	739	176
[illegible]	505	528	1056	510	758	529	514	489	564	590
[illegible]	941	1063	1030	945	1027	102	1116	1107	1031	1243
[illegible]	503	676	1077	396	607	740	5 9	551	576	488
[illegible]	1906	1702	2343	1984	2149	1962	2181	1936	2026	2089
[illegible]	120	513	676	49	117	529	280	471	84	503
[illegible]	220	718	864	346	341	727	481	545	469	597
[illegible]	735	1067	1536	589	884	1019	1113	791	839	880
[illegible]	1018	740	1174	915	1096	837	980	788	1181	1184
[illegible]	2231	3568	2648	4113	2290	3968	2027	2914	2128	3702
[illegible]	803	1889	1964	1952	1045	1931	959	1800	888	1993
[illegible]	726	408	954	481	879	417	788	368	660	412
[illegible]	1834	1810	2272	1393	1907	1453	1708	99	1752	1299
[illegible]	511	89	762	963	590	1047	837	92	638	1051
[illegible]	529	868	867	796	580	918	656	795	584	865
[illegible]	814	891	114	975	1054	953	1092	765	923	845
[illegible]	1247	1775	1694	1654	1559	1531	1752	1754	1724	1778
[illegible]	93	399	524	148	195	405	189	360	208	335
[illegible]	633	1514	2386	472	877	1754	1480	1242	1226	1310
[illegible]	662	1195	1124	1187	808	1254	863	1162	790	1144
[illegible]	125	1615	1613	1240	1337	1311	1685	1628	1288	1561
[illegible]	1140	1412	1806	1421	1513	1463	1590	1143	1422	1322
[illegible]	1618	1166	1977	1160	1530	1332	1459	973	1398	1003
[illegible]	467	1332	1635	458	685	1279	898	1134	59	1207
[illegible]	1168	1018	1889	1052	1447	1026	1397	945	1339	1210
[illegible]	549	398	1041	248	651	466	698	452	627	483
[illegible]	447	758	1328	416	744	783	989	560	353	747
[illegible]	596	880	1318	244	737	818	1007	502	826	929
[illegible]	231	165	328	53	232	186	367	149	393	115
[illegible]	393	237	429	195	339	195	429	328	291	367
[illegible]	719	758	1360	456	938	811	788	634	773	664
[illegible]	2343	3332	3662	3181	2958	3433	3112	3504	3102	3647
[illegible]	943	2219	1638	422	1053	2308	873	2206	988	2453
[illegible]	350	796	726	721	348	955	798	798	458	915
[illegible]	304	309	717	45	348	303	500	268	489	287
[illegible]	1229	1475	1607	1301	1487	1421	1764	1785	1615	1884
[illegible]	537	1428	2224	261	826	1205	918	911	872	1117
[illegible]	888	909	1153	947	1103	897	1191	948	1141	1117
[illegible]	720	768	1698	242	622	840	879	511	627	848
[illegible]	450	292	840	49	437	266	596	245	462	841
	73594	92241	117647	78928	84559	96718	87648	83427	86067	95286
[illegible]		18641	38712			19264	4221			9245

Note.—The vote of Caswell and Gates counties (unofficial) is as follows:

	Shipp.	Phillips.
[illegible]	637	251
[illegible]	744	356
[illegible]	1381	607

Total.....93,006.....Against Convention.....32,962.....Majority.....50,044

This would make Shipp's majority in the State 4995.

At the election held on the question of holding a Convention, in November, 1867, the following was the vote of

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total.....93,006.....Against Convention.....32,962.....Majority.....50,044

stomp." (See page 193, Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.)

This part of the assaulting column having been driven back in confusion, was not again brought in requisition against the fort. In the latter part of the fight they were rallied to man the position out of which Colonel Abbott's brigade was moved. The sailors did all that could have been expected of them. They had not been properly armed for such service.—Cutlasses and revolvers may be the suitable weapons to arm men with for the purpose of boarding a vessel at sea, where the fighting is necessarily confined to a small space, but they will not do for an attack upon a strong fortification, defended by artillery and infantry.

The First and Second Brigades of General Ames's division had been gallantly fighting all this time inside of the fort.—The troops had gained by their desperate valor a number of the traverses and had advanced across the west part of the *terre-plein* almost to the centre of the fort.—General Curtis, who had been conspicuous throughout the day for his bravery and coolness, fell, badly wounded by a canister shot. Colonel Bell's brigade was then advanced. His manly form was seen at the head of his column, as it darted forward over the bridge and into the fort. But this was the Colonel's last charge, for at this point the brave and noble soldier fell mortally wounded. His brigade was moved forward against the sea face of the fort. The ground over which the brigade had to charge was obstructed by the *debris* of the barracks, while the enemy was protected by the traverses and magazines. The navy had commenced their fire upon the sea face, after the repulse of the sailors and marines. This assisted in sweeping the traverses for the advance of the men. It ceased at dark, and was again reopened for a short time, but it was soon found that the fire was killing and wounding our own men. It was therefore finally discontinued. The impetuous resistance of the garrison would not permit darkness to cause a cessation of hostilities. The fearful encounter was continued. The enemy kept up a continual artilery fire from the mound upon the soldiers who held the western part of the fort. The bursting of shell, the rattling of musketry, shouts of the men, groans of the wounded, all went to make up a perfect Pandemonium.

Gen. Ames, who had entered the fort at the head of the Second Brigade, remained there fighting with his men until the close of the action. He had been made particularly conspicuous, not only the prominent and advanced position he had occupied, but by a brigadier general's full dress coat, which he wore on that day. It was next to a miracle to see him go unscathed, while his officers and men were continually falling by his very side. There he stood among his troops. No advice to retreat, no request to postpone the engagement until the following morning, found a listening ear with him. "Advance, drive the enemy from their works," was his repeated order. To his determined bravery and skill on this occasion the country owes more than to any other one officer either in the army or the navy.—Although the garrison was already showing signs of weakness, still Gen. Ames, wishing to make "assurance double sure," at about eight o'clock sent to General Terry for reinforcements. He immediately forwarded Colonel Abbott's brigade, which went gallantly to the rescue. At the same time General Terry, who had continued to occupy the position he had held in the first part of the assault, so that he could be in perfect communication with the fleet, entered Fort Fisher. Abbott's brigade was formed near the river, while a portion of these reinforcements, armed with Spencer's carbines, were ordered to advance on the sea front. At about nine o'clock a general assault was made, and the rebels retreated out of the fort toward Battery Buchanan. Cheer after cheer now rang out upon the night air; the fact of the capture of the fort was signalled to the fleet almost immediately. The navy vessels sent up rockets in celebration of the glorious event. In the excitement and joy of the moment, the killed, the dying, and the wounded were apparently forgotten.

Abbott's brigade was now ordered to advance upon Battery Buchanan. Here General Whiting and Colonel Lamb were found both badly wounded. The garrison, to the number of about nineteen hundred men, surrendered at this place, and were marched back to the vicinity of Fort Fisher. Thus, after one of the most stubbornly fought battles of the war, this fortification fell into the hands of the Union forces. The sacrifices of the army, navy, and marine corps, in killed and wounded, amounted to eight hundred men. The Rebel loss was trifling compared to the Union.

In the language of General Ames, "the name of every officer and man engaged in this desperate conflict should be mentioned;" but space at the present will not allow the recital of the sacrifices and acts of heroism of that day.

The next morning a terrific explosion of the main magazine of the fort occurred. By this accident, one hundred and fifty men were killed and wounded, and many a brave man who had survived the conflict of the day before lost his life. It was undoubtedly caused by some person entering the magazine with a light, without knowing its nature.

On the night of the 16th of January, the rebels having lost the key of the position, blew up and abandoned Fort Caswell and the works on Smith's Island. The United States forces triumphantly entered Wilmington, N. C., on Washington's birthday.

Every circumstance of the second expedition was most auspicious So favorable was the weather, that constant communication was kept up with the fleet and transports, and the navy was accorded three successive days for bombarding the fort, so that when the column moved to the assault there were but few guns to oppose them.

General Terry deserves the highest encomiums for the manner in which he prepared and organized all the details of the operations which culminated in the attack upon Fort Fisher. It is true that some reinforcements had been thrown in the fort after the first attempt to carry it, but General Whiting has stated that they were not of good material. (See page 108, Report on the Conduct of the War.)

Admiral Porter's theory in relation to the force necessary to take the fort was, that after he had bombarded it, any land force could successfully assault it, and when they had carried the parapet, that the garrison would capitulate. The Admiral makes use of the following statements in describing the events of the first expedition: "The works were battered and burnt to that degree that there appeared no life within the walls.....Until late in the day on the 26th the forts laid at our mercy, and if the men had not been brought off, the Rebels would have surrendered when they marched up and the navy opened fire." (See Report of Committee on the Conduct of the War, page 178.) "They (the forts) were so blown up, burst up, and torn up, that the people inside had no intention of fighting any longer....There never was a fort that invited soldiers to walk in and take possession more plainly than Fort Fisher.....We have shown the weakness of this work. It can be taken at any moment in one hour's time." (See Report Secretary of Navy, page 51.)

To the superficial observer the final capture of the fort might seem to prove the correctness of these views; but it establishes the contrary. It appears from the experience of the second expedition that assaulting the fort was but half of the work to be done; for after the troops had gained the inside and rear of the fort, the fight continued over six hours. The troops first got possession of the west part of the fort, and then the fight partook of the nature of a battle of infantry against infantry.—Assaulting the fort was one thing, capturing its garrison was another. This great fact seems to have been entirely lost sight of by those who believe that the engineer officers showed timidity on the first expedition. However, Admiral Porter afterwards changed his mind materially on the subject of the strength of the fort and the forces necessary to carry it. In his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War (see page 100) he says: "I have since visited Fort Fisher and the adjoining works, and find their strength greatly beyond what I had conceived. An engineer might be excusable in saying they could not be captured except by regular siege. I wonder even how it was done. The work, as I said before, is really stronger than the Malakoff Tower, which defied so long the combined power of France and England; and yet it is captured by a handful of men under the fire of the guns of the fleet, and in seven hours after the attack commenced in earnest."

Bearing in mind all the difficulties that surrounded the first expedition, and at the same time the remarkably favored events of the second, it must be admitted that General Butler's withdrawal of that part of his troops which had been landed from their exposed position before the walls of Fort Fisher was a duty which he owed to his soldiers and to his country.

[CONCLUDED.]

STATE NEWS.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE—ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.—Whereas, In obedience to section 4, chap. 211, laws of 1870 '71, the undersigned met in the office of the Attorney General, in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 24th day of August, 1871, the President of the Senate and Secretary of State not being present, and compared the returns of votes cast for and against Convention, at an election held on the first Thursday in August, 1871, when it was found that 86,007 votes had been given for Convention, and 95,252 votes against Convention.

Now, therefore, we, W. M. Shipp, Attorney General of the State of North Carolina, and Thomas J. Jarvis, Speaker of the House of Representatives of said State, by virtue of the power vested in us by the act of the General Assembly aforesaid, do declare that the people of this State, as appears by their votes cast at the election aforesaid, have declined to call a Convention. Accordingly the persons selected as delegates in the various counties of the State will not assemble.

W. M. SHIPP,
Attorney General.
THOS. J. JARVIS,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Wilted Down.

Ask the man who complains of "wilting down" in torrid weather what he has done to sustain his system under the extra strain imposed on his vitality. He may tell you that he has tried a variety of cathartics to purify his blood and brighten his spirits. Under such treatment, of course, his strength has given way, and his energies have become exhausted. What he requires is a restorative, not a depletant. His blood is thin; his nerves have lost their natural tension, and nature demands to be renovated and reinforced. The means is within the reach of all. For nearly a score of years, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been building up broken constitutions, bracing and strengthening attenuated frames, and affording comfort, ease and hope to thousands. As a preventive of the epidemics which make such havoc with the health of the inhabitants of new settlements, this famous tonic is certainly without a rival. Perhaps the principal portion of its world wide fame is attributable to its astonishing cures of dyspepsia, and all forms of indigestion. But these are not a moiety of its triumphs. All the types of billiousness yield to its persistent use. It is a regulating medicine of the highest order; and its effect upon the secretions, when irregular, is most salutary.

Imposition of the grossest character is sought to be practiced upon the community by vendors, who recommend under the name of "bitters," fiery compounds of a dangerous character, which they attempt to substitute for the great national tonic. Shun all such nostrums, and see that you have the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, properly authenticated by label, name and stamp, and sold in bottles only.

KEEP IT IN MIND THAT

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS & SHOES for GENTLEMEN and LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN, of the LATEST STYLES, and at LOW prices, may ALWAYS be found at the

LIVE BOOT & SHOE STORE,
EXCHANGE CORNER.
A. L. PRICE,
(Late of the Wilmington JOURNAL.)
aug 19 276-tf

George Page & Co.,
(NO. 5 N. SCHROEDER ST., BALTIMORE)
Manufacturers of
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS
PATENT IMPROVED, PORTABLE
Circular Saw Mills, Gang, Mulay and Sash Saw Mills,
GRIST MILLS, TIMBER WHEELS, SHINGLE MACHINES, &c. Dealers in Circular Saws Belting, and Mill supplies generally, and manufacturer's agents for Leffel's Celebrated Turbine Water Wheel, and every description of Wood Working Machinery.
Agricultural Engines a specialty.
☞ Send for descriptive Catalogues and Price list.
sept 17 02—dood&w1y-ch

BROWN'S
COTTON GINS.

THE ORIGINAL Georgia Gin, unrivalled for superior Finish, Strength, Simplicity, Durability, Fast and Clean Ginning, Light Running and Excellence of Lint.
Hutchinson's Family Cider and Wine Mills and Presses.
Rubber and Leather Belting, &c., &c.,
For sale by
DAWSON, TREL & HENNING,
Iron and Hardware Merchants,
13 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Send for Circular and Price List.
july 26 55-2awd2m&w2meh

FREDERICK. W. C FREDERICK.
FREDERICK & SON,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 1st, 1871.

TO FARMERS:

YOUR PARTICULAR ATTENTION is called to above Partnership, Feb'y, 1871, and we request that you will give us a share of your patronage. Shipments of Cotton and Naval Stores and other Country Produce are solicited, either for sale in this market, or for shipment to New York, Baltimore, or other ports.
All cash orders filled at the lowest Market price.
sept 1 38-w3m

The Warrenton Gazette says: Edward Davis, of Fishing Creek Township, was picking cotton on Monday.

The 1st Thursday in September is the regular meeting of the Warren County Medical Association. So says the Warrenton Gazette.

We learn through a private source, says the Charlotte Observer, that Sheriff Hurly, of Cabarrus county, committed suicide on Friday night by shooting himself with a gun. We did not learn any of the particulars.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb 32 @ 34
BARRELS, Spts T., each.
2nd hand..2 35 @ 2 50
New.....2 75 @ 3 00
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,
Tallow.....18 @ 20
Adamantine. 15 @ 16
Sperm.....50 @ 55
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,
Java..... 25 @ 30
Laguayra... 20 @ 24
Rio..... 16½@ 22
St. Domingo. 25 @ 28
COTTON, ₱ lb.,
Ord. to Mid'g 13 @ 16
Strict Mid'g 00 @ 17
COTTON BAGGING,
Gunny, ₱ yd 00 @ 00
Dundee.....00 @ 00
Flax.....19½@ 20½
Double Ane'r 19½@ 21
Bope, ₱ lb... 7 @ 10
CORN MEAL,
₱ bushel..1 10 @ 1 15
DOMESTICS,
Sheeting,
₱ yard.. .11 @ 12
YARN, ₱ 5 00 @ 1 50
FEATHERS,
₱ lb.....65 @ 90
FISH, ₱ bbl.,
Mackerel,
No. 1...28 00 @30 00
No. 2...13 00 @15 00
No. 3...00 00 @00 00
Mullets... 5 50 @ 8 00
Herring,
East..... 00 @ 9 00
N.C.roe. 0 00 @12 50
do cut, 8 00 @10 00
do gross, 00 @ 8 00
Dry Cod, ₱ lb 9 @ 10
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern
Family... 7 50 @11 00
Superfine. 5 50 @ 5 75
Fine..... 5 25 @ 5 50
Ex. Super 6 50 @ 6 75
NORTH CAROLINA,
Family.. 8 25 @ 8 50
Superfine. 7 75 @ 8 00
GLUE, ₱ lb. .15 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS. 25 @ 28
GUANO, Peruvian,
Per ton. 00 00 @80 00
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,
Corn..... 0 95 @ 1 05
Oats..... .75 @ 80
Peas, Cow. 1 10 @ 1 15
Rice, rough 1 25 @ 1 35
Carolina.....8½@ 8½
HIDES, ₱ lb.,
Green.....5 @ 7
Dry.....14 @ 15
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,
Eastern... 1 50 @ 1 60
Northern.. 0 00 @ 1 40
IRON, ₱ lb.,
English, ass'd 8 @ 10
American, ref. 0 @ 10
American,
sheer.....9 @ 10
Swede..... 10 @ 12
Hoop,
₱ ton. 105 00@110 00
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)
Whiskey,. 1 25 @ 4 00
Bourbon..2 00 @ 1 00
N. E. Rum 2 00 @ 3 00
Gin.....4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy...4 00 @ 9 00
do Apple 1 50 @ 2 75
do Peach 2 25 @ 3 50
LUMBER, River,)
F'r Bds .15 00 @17 00
Wide do .12 00 @14 00
Scantling 10 00 @12 00
LIME, ₱ bbl 0 00 @ 0 00
(From store)
Rockport 1 25 @ 1 30
Rockland 0 00 @ 1 35
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,
Cuba, hhds. 26 @ 38
do bbls..40 @ 42
Sugar house, 20 @ 21
do bbls..23 @ 26
Syrup, bbls..50 @ 1 00
Do N. O,..80 @ 0 85
NAVAL STORES,
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.
Virgin new 0 00 @ 4 45
Yellow dip 0 00 @ 3 45
Hard.....0 00 @ 2 00
Tar, ₱ bbl. 0 00 @ 2 55
Tar, in ordr 2 75 @ 2 80
Pitch, City 2 75 @ 3 00
Rosin, pale 5 50 @ 7 00
do No. 1 4 00 @ 5 00
do No. 2 2 25 @ 2 35
do No. 3 0 00 @ 2 20
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal..... 00@44½
NAILS, ₱ lb.,
Cut.....5 00 @ 5 75
OILS, ₱ gallon,
Sperm....0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed...1 40 @ 1 50
Machinery 1 75 @ 2 00
Kerosene...30 @ 33
PEA NUTS, 2 90 @ 3 00
POTATOES,
Sweet, bus. 0 00 @ 1 60
Irish, ₱ bbl 3 75 @ 4 00
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,
N. C. Bacon
Hams.....16 @ 18
Middlings...12 @ 12½
Shoulders... 9½@ 10
Hog round..12 @ 12½
Western Bacon.
(Smoked.)
Hams.....16 @ 18
Middlings... 8½@ 9¼
Shoulders... 7½@ 8
(Dry Salted.)
Middlings... 8 @ 8½
Shoulders.. 7 @ 7¼
Lard, N.C. .15 @ 16
do North'rn 12 @ 16
Butter, N. C. 00 @ 30
do North'rn 33 @ 54
Cheese.....14 @ 18
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.
City Mess 00 00 @16 00
Thin " 00 00 @00 00
Rump....00 00 @14 50
SALT, Alum, ₱
bag 2 bushl 50 @ 2 00
Liverpool, sack, ground
cargo...1 30 @ 1 35
from store 1 45 @ 1 50
American 1 35 @ 1 40
SUGAR, ₱ lb.,
Porto Rico..11¼@ 12
)..... .12 @ 12½
B..... .13 @ 13¼
A..... .13¼@ 14
Crushed ....14½@ 15¼
SOAP, ₱ lb.
Northern ... 5½@ 8
SHINGLES, ₱ M.,
Contract 4 00 @ 5 50
Common..2 25 @ 2 75
STAVES, ₱ M.,
W.O. bbl. 00 00 @30
R. O. hhd 00 00 @00 00
TIMBER, ₱ M.,
Shipping. 12 00 @15 00
Mill, prme 10 00 @11 00
Mill Fair..7 50 @ 8 00
Mill, inferior to
ord.....5 00 @ 6 00
TALLOW, lb..11 @ 0 12

BEESWAX—Is dull at 30 cents ₱ lb

BEEF CATTLE—Are being brought to market sparingly, and there is only a small stock in butchers' hands. A moderate demand exists, and parcels on the hoof sell at 6 to 8 cents ₱ lb gross, as in quality. SHEEP are in small supply, and when brought in are taken at $2@$2 50 each.

CORN MEAL—Supply fair, and demand moderate. Sells from the mills at $1 10@$1 15 ₱ bushel.

GRAIN—In the article of CORN nothing new has transpired for the week. Receipts are only about 35,000 bushels which came to dealers, and have gone into store. The stock at present on market is fully fair, and a moderate demand exists for jobbing lots. No cargo sales have taken place that we can hear of, in the absence of which we quote nominally at 90@91½ cents for white. From store sales are being made at 95 cents for mixed, and $1 for white—highest figures including sacks——OATS—Stock moderate and fully sufficient for the present light enquiry—Sales are making in the retail way from store at 75@80 cents ₱ bushel.——PEAS—Are being brought to market slowly, but the stock in dealers' hands is adequate to meet present demand. We quote cow at $1 15@$1 25 ₱ bushel by the quantity.—— RICE—Carolina is in small supply, and clean sells by the package at 8½@8¾ cents ₱ lb.

HAY—Is in demand, and the market is very poorly supplied with all kinds. We quote cargo price as nominal at $1 40@$1 60 for North River, ₱ 100 lbs; Eastern, none in market.

LIME—Is in good stock, and sells in the small way from store at $1 25 to $1 30 ₱ cask.

LUMBER—Shipping is very scarce at present, and but little doing in this article. The city mills are selling cargoes at the following rates:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, $17 00 @ 18 00
" " Hayti cargoes, 18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards..... 20 00 @ 25 00
" " flooring boards, rough 22 00 @ 28 00
Ship Stuff as ₱ specifications..... 23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9..... 20 00 @ 22 00

MOLASSES—Nearly all descriptions are in good stock, and and we report only a small business doing from store at quotations in table.

POTATOES—For Irish there is a fair enquiry, and the market is only moderately supplied—We quote at $3 75@$4 ₱ bbl. New crop Sweet are in moderate receipt, and sell from carts at $1 25 to $1 50 ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—Is in moderate receipt, and supply fully fair. We quote sales at 20@30 cents for chickens, and 30@40 cents each for grown fowls which have sold at $13 to $15 ₱ M. There is a good demand for mill purposes, and receipts would readily command classified figures in table.

PROVISIONS—The BACON market rules about the same as reported for several weeks past.—The stock of sides and shoulders (North Carolina) is quite heavy, for which there is little or no demand, and it is almost impossible to effect sales except in the small way. Hams are very scarce, and command ready sale upon receipt. We quote at 9½@10 cents for shoulders, 11½@12 cents for sides, 12@12½ cents for hog round, and 16@18 cents ₱ lb for hams, as in quality. *West ern* is in good stock, and the market rules quiet We quote small sales from store at the following figures: Smoked, 8½@8½ cents for shoulders, 9½@10 cents for sides, and 14@18 cents for hams; —dry salted 7½@7½ cents for shoulders, and 8½@8½ cents for sides.——LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted, and would sell at 14@15 cents. Northern is in fair stock, and demand light. Sells at 14 to 16 cents ₱ lb.——PORK—Only a small stock of Northern on market, but there is no demand worthy of note. We refer to table for store rates.

SALT—Market fair y supplied, and demand only for lots. We quote as selling from store at $ 39 @1 85 for American, and $1 45@$1 50 ₱ sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES—Only a light enquiry at present, and small receipts. We quote at $2 75 for Common, and $4 50@$6 ₱ M. for Contract.

TIMBER—There is no change of importance to report in this article for the week. No receipts per river, in consequence of the low stage of the water courses, and only a few small lots by rail, which have sold at $13 to $15 ₱ M. There is a good demand for mill purposes, and receipts would readily command classified figures in table.

WOOD—Is coming in slowly, and sells by the quantity at $2 00@$3 for pine and ash, and $3 25@$3 50 ₱ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—To coastwise ports rule quite firm, vessels being very scarce, though there is only a moderate quantity of produce offering shipment. See table for last rates paid.

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
August 31, 1871.

TURPENTINE—The market for this article has ruled quiet and steady since the close of our last review, and no change of price for yellow dip or virgin has been made. The receipts have been large, and all brought to market has met with ready sale. The demand from distiller's has been only moderate and a few small lots have been bought for shipment. Receipts and sales for the week are as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip.
Friday.....	189	$4 50	$3 45
Saturday...	253	4 50	3 45
Monday....	186	4 50	3 45
Tuesday..	1,726	4 50	3 45
Wednesday	1,004	4 50	3 45
Thursday	1,100	4 50	3 45

TAR—In this article we have nothing new to report. The receipts by river (owing to the low state of water) have been very small and by rail about 1,000 bbls., which has met with ready sale at $2 25 per bbl., closing at that figure.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Since the close of our last review the market for this article has ruled firm and steady with an increasing rise up to Wednesday, when buyer's demands having been supplied it declined ½ cent. The receipts have been small by river and only moderate by rail, closing dull at 47 cents. The sales for the week have been as follows:

Friday.....	125	casks at 47	cents	₱	gallon.
Do.....	50	" " 47½*	"	"	"
Saturday....	100	" " 46½	"	"	"
Do.....	186	" " 47	"	"	"
Monday.....	223	" " 47	"	"	"
Tuesday....	405	" " 47½	"	"	"
Do.....	100	" " 47	"	"	"
Wednesday..	52	" " 47	"	"	"
Do.....	81	" " 47½*	"	"	"
Thursday..	100	" " 47	"	"	"
Do.....	9	" " 47½*	"	"	"

*New York packages.

ROSIN—This article for the week just ended has ruled quiet, and in demand for the lower grades. Strained has been active and in demand and has met with ready sale at $2 50 No. 2 has been quiet, and sales for extra article have been made as high as $2 75. No. 1 has been ready, and sales have easily been obtained for a good article at $5. Pale Pales has been less active and has ruled at same figures as at the close of our last review, being $6 and $6 50 for an extra article. The sales for the week have been as follows: Friday, 880 bbls. at $2 62½@$2 75 for extra No 2, and $5 25 for Pale; Saturday, 100 bbls. at $2 50 and $2 60 for No. 2, $5 for No. 1 and $6 for Pale; Monday, 1,434 bbls. at $2 50 for strained, $2 65 for extra no. 2, $3 for low No. 1, and $6 for Pale; Tuesday, 2,465 bbls. at $2 50 for strained, $2 75 for extra No. 2, $3 for low No. 1, $4 for No. 1, $5 75 and $6 12½ for Pale; Wednesday, 209 bbls. at $2 75 and $3 for extra No. 2, $3 50 for low No. 1, $5 for No. 1, $5 50 and $6 for Pale, and $6 25 for extra Pale; Thursday, 512 bbls. at $5 for No. 1, and $6 25 for Pale.

COTTON—There has been a fair demand during the past week, and lots have met with prompt sales as offered. Receipts continue light and the market closes firm at our quotations: Ordinary 15 cents, good ordinary 16 cents, low middling 17 cents, and middling at 17½ cents ₱ lb.—The sales for the week are as follows: Friday, 23 bales, 2 at 15½, 2 at 16¾, and 19 at 17 cents; Saturday, no sales; Monday, 5 bales, 2 at 17, and 3 at 17¼; Tuesday, 16 bales, 2 at 15, 4 at 16,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1871.

VICTOR EMANUEL, like our own beloved President, "recreates excessively." A recent letter from Rome announces that he is shooting black-cock in the valley of the Aosta, dressed in a linen jacket, wearing nailed boots, and carrying a game bag around his neck, like a thorough country Nimrod. Although become stout, he is passionately fond of that sport. Great difficulty is experienced in finding him when his signature is required.

THE present year has seen an unusually large amount of European capital invested in American enterprises. Every month the sale of some gold or silver mine is reported. The sale of a gas company out West to foreign capitalists was lately recorded, and now it is understood that representatives of Amsterdam capitalists are negotiating to start a bank in Chicago with $5,000,000 capital, for the sole purpose of making advances on grain and other Western produce.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Republican) says that hundreds of families are left defenceless to the torch and knife of the western savages, while the United States army is scattered over the South hunting "hypothetical Ku-Klux." Gen. Sherman appeals to the administration and tells them "the army is in no condition to meet the requirements of the war with the Sioux," but the party necessities of Grant are more imperative than the woes of the frontier people. Besides, *Mr. Advertiser*, the frontier people are *only whites*.

THE GENERAL who, in the face of the enemy, with the prestige of defeat against him, should withdraw a large portion of his troops for a distant and unimportant operation, would be court-martialed for his crime, after being whipped for his stupidity. In both punishments he would but meet with his deserts.

Our readers will remember the shock which the Democratic Conservative portion of the country experienced, when, on the eve of the last Presidential election, the New York *World* gravely proposed to withdraw one of our candidates and substitute another in his stead. Those of us who did not suspect open treachery were amazed at the stupidity of the proposition.

Not less criminal and fatuitous than either or both of these two instances,—the one suppositious, the other real,—is the suggestion to sacrifice, for the sake of a mere party *name* or shibboleth, the integrity, the efficacy and the success of the present organized opposition to Radicalism.

Not less silly and suicidal would be an unwillingness, on the part of some, to unite in a common effort to rid a neighborhood of a gang of plunderers and thieves, because, forsooth, a few who were once old Whigs, or a few who were once old Democrats, were of the number so engaged!

As we have heretofore had occasion to remark—and as our readers well know, without such a protestation—we yield to no one in our pride in the ancient conquests of the Democracy and in our devotion to its time-honored principles. But there are other things we cannot forget. We cannot forget that when the act of North Carolina in severing its Federal bonds on the 20th of May, 1861, virtually obliterated all former party ties and antipathies, BRANCH and VANCE, STOKES and CHAMP. DAVIS, FISHER and CRUMPLER, GORDON and COWAN, SHAW and MCRAE, RUFFIN and FEREBEE, AVERY and PURDIE, and a host of others, of theretofore antagonistic political sentiments, made common cause on common fields of blood and glory. We cannot forget that, when "this cruel war was over," *all* our fortunes were involved in one common ruin. We cannot forget the common sympathies and common sufferings of that hour of defeat and of gloom. We cannot forget the common warfare, which, with elbow touching elbow, and indignant heart responsive to indignant heart, we, the men of different former political creeds, have since waged against the vindictive and cormorant crew of unprincipled pirates who have laughed at our calamity and gloated over our miseries. We cannot ignore the fact that in union there still is strength, and that divided counsels will inevitably bring disaster and overthrow.

Feeling all this, and knowing all this, we should despise ourselves if, through attachment for an ancient name, (in which no one surpasses us,) or because promotion has enured in a somewhat lavish degree—the result of accident, rather than design, as we believe—to those who *once* professed a different faith, (though we may sometimes, perhaps, have been disposed to think a little harshly of it,)—we say that we should despise ourselves, if for *such* considerations, we could slacken pace or experience less of determination against the mercenary and malignant foe, whose continued success will be the knell of all that we hold dear.

Is he honest, is he true, is he competent, is he opposed to Radicalism, is he the nominee of the present organization with which we act. That is all we ask or desire, and we are ready to shiver lance for such.

THE NEW YORK *Herald* has a boasting article on the financial condition of the country. It paints, in glowing colors, the immense revenue of the government, and describes the "colossal fortunes which many of our citizens are aggregating."—The "colossal fortunes" of which it speaks are being acquired by Northern capitalists, protected by an onerously discriminating tariff; and the revenue, over which it gloats, is wrung, in a great measure, from the heavy toil of men at the South, thousands of whom are denied even the privilege of holding office! The prosperity is hollow, which is attended by the oppression of one portion of the country, and which grinds by invidious taxation a people already impoverished.

Popular Fallacies.

One of the most piquant and amusing essays of that quaint and lovable genius, CHARLES LAMB, is devoted to the satirical refutation of certain popular aphorisms which were supposed to embody a healthful moral or to contain an asthetic sentiment. The essay in question dissipates many a cherished delusion, as we read, but no one can fail to acknowledge that the disenchantment is as it should be, and that we have hugged mere fond fallacies.

Suppose the dear eccentric author of *Elia* were living at the present day, wielding that famous pen of yore. Suppose, for example, that he had before him, for that trenchant analyses of his, the time-honored proverb: "Honesty is the best policy." He would tell us, undoubtedly, that Honesty is better than Policy, always, but that it is, now-a-days, the best Policy, is far from being the case. He would *prove* it, too, we think, by citing the cases of many who have shamefully abandoned principle for the sake of *pay*, and who riot and flaunt in the wages of shame and iniquity. He would point to depravity in the high places of the land, debauchery enthroned in office, profligacy pretending to do justice, and venality sitting in the temples of law and legislation.

We should fall far, very far in the wake of the inimitable Essayist—*longo intervallo*—but we may, from time to time, try to paint the modern perversion of some of our time-honored maxims: Sound sentiments in better days—sheer fallacies in the lights of modern American and Radical interpretation!

General Clingman's Letter.

We publish this morning an able and patriotic letter from General T. L. CLINGMAN to the Editor of the Washington *Patriot*. It is a clear and forcible exposition of the present political situation, and lays down a platform upon which all opponents of Radicalism can stand. "Constitutional government, equal taxation, economy, amnesty," indicate the true dividing line between the National Democracy and the Republican party, and constitute the real cardinal principles which must be settled by the next Presidential campaign.

How much better is this than discussing questions settled by the war, or fighting against the prejudices of one or the other section. Give us this platform and good candidates, and the issue is certain.

We are glad to see such men as General CLINGMAN, thus early giving proof of the active interest they feel in the conflict, and such sure indication of the zeal with which they will labor. It is this spirit which wins victories. We are not of those who desire to cast aside tried and experienced leaders. We cannot, of course, expect them to do the same work they formerly did, but we look for wisdom and prudence from their counsels and in their direction.

We regret, only, that General CLINGMAN has seen fit to refer disparagingly to the course of Governor WORTH, and his political friends. We do not believe Governor WORTH pursued the wrong course, and even if he did, we deprecate the desire to parade his errors before the world.—We can never unite if we continue to upbraid our friends. We stand prepared to endorse the administration of Governor WORTH, in his relations to Federal affairs, although we have lived to see its failure. It was dictated by right, by honorable principles, by the Constitution of the country. He could not be expected to anticipate the depths to which the Radical party would go to punish the Southern people, and if he could have done so he had something more than mere policy to govern him.

But General CLINGMAN's letter is otherwise so good and timely that we shall forget this reference in the many excellencies which it contains.

"Amenities" of Southern Politics.

In the Convention which the followers of Gov. Warmouth held at New Orleans the other day, his Excellency treated them to a genuine stump discourse. He raked over the records of his enemies, and by name ridiculed, denounced and defamed them. As Mr. Warmouth is a veteran in these tactics, his speech was very savage. Naturally it has produced a harvest of replies. Each man assailed, assails in turn the reputation of the Governor, and we doubt if that gentleman ever before had a chance to see himself as so many others see him. Among the wildest of Mr. Warmouth's foes is one whom he accused of trying in vain to bribe him with fifty thousand dollars for the Nicholson Pavement Company. The gentleman responds that he failed because Warmouth wanted seventy-five thousand dollars and two and one-half per cent. on the profits. Such are the amenities of Southern politics.

New York *Times*.

"Amenities" indeed! What horrible irony! When the people of the South denounced their carpet-bag officials as thieves, it was "disloyalty." Now that they denounce and expose each other, it is the "amenities" of Southern politics. These same "amenities" have bankrupted North Carolina—the Littlefield "amenity" alone, costing the State several millions of dollars, to say nothing of the other smaller "pleasantries" of our Radical rulers.

The "amenities" of Southern politics, or as Judge Russell calls it, in his testimony before the Senate Investigating Committee, "reckless and corrupt legislation" has increased the debt of North Carolina to a sum so large that the payment of the interest "regularly and promptly" will beggar our people. How much better, by the way, would it have been had Judge Russell been instructed in the latest orthodox party legicography before he so roundly denounced men as "swindlers," and passed such decided judgment upon the "imbecility and incapacity of Governor Holden." The "amenities" of Swepson, Littlefield and Jones, would sound so much more "loyal" than swindlers. The "amenities" of Governor Holden's administration would be more in accordance with the party dialect than "imbecility and incapacity."

There is in all these efforts to sugar-coat the corruptions and rascalities of Southern officials with soft words, a base design to kindle the flames of Northern prejudices. The efforts on the part of the Southern people to rid themselves of these self-confessed scoundrels, are tortured into attacks upon the government. Men driven to retaliate for sufferings too grievous to be borne, are denounced as persecutors of loyalists. Our very patience and sufferings are skillfully coined into complaints and protests against the clemency of the "best government in the world." And the corruptions, the thefts, the speculations, the ignorance, the very crimes which are daily eating away our substance, rendering insecure our property, our liberty—yea, life itself, are, with cruel but designing jest denominated "amenities" of Southern politics.

And yet the Northern people affect to wonder that those of the South are not cordial admirers of the government—that reconciliation has not gone hand in hand with reconstruction. They have witnessed our patient sufferings for six years of the most flagrant outrages from both military and civil officers; they have seen our progress retarded; our pride humbled; our sympathies derided, and at the ballot-box, at ever election, they have endorsed it all. We have only asked to be let alone—to be permitted to work out our regeneration. But we have asked in vain. As long as it was safe for the party, we were kept under military government. Since, by the power of the bayonet, we have been subjected to even a worse form of government.

We tell the *Times* that the "amenities" of Southern politics are sapping the life blood of the country.

Yellow Fever.

We have at last reliable news from Charleston in regard to the yellow fever. The dispatch from Mayor Pillsbury to Marshal Canaday, and the report from the Medical Society of Charleston, contain information which can be relied upon. It would have been better if the press or the Medical Society had spoken sooner, to have prevented the "exaggerated reports" from spreading abroad. The truth would have been less hurtful than the magnified rumors which have reached us.

We do not feel the least alarmed for the safety of our city. The acting Mayor and the Marshal have instituted the most vigorous measures for the thorough police of the city. Major Winder has discontinued the through cars, so that there will be a change of cars at Florence, and our city authorities have taken steps to prevent intercourse between the two cities.

Wilmington is very healthy now, and the sanitary condition of the city is good. We do not think we are in near as much danger from the yellow fever in Charleston, as we would be were it in Havana or other leading ports of the West Indies. Our citizens have only to exercise ordinary prudence, and there will be no danger.

We shall, without giving credence or publication to wild rumors, keep our readers honestly advised as to the progress of the epidemic in Charleston, and of its approach towards this city and section. We trust that there will be no panic here, and that care will be taken not to act upon the thousands of rumors which fill the air.

The *News* of yesterday says of the health of Charleston:

"For several days past parties of a nervous and excitable frame of mind have been leaving Charleston, in consequence of accounts of a few sporadic cases of yellow fever, which are said to have occurred, at intervals during the last month, in a certain neighborhood of the city not remarkable at any season for cleanliness or other sanatory advantages. The fugitives, perhaps the better to justify their own early departure, have been spreading abroad exaggerated reports as to its cause; and these reports, passing from mouth to mouth, have grown with a rapidity which reminds one of the story of The Three Black Crows, until now, we are assured, the most frightful and ridiculous statements are current in the neighboring cities and in the country as to the health of Charleston.

"The Medical Society, at a special meeting held yesterday, deemed it best to meet these wild rumors by an authoritative statement of the facts. We invite attention to their action, a report of which appears in to day's *News*. It will be seen that the disease is of a mild type, and restricted in the main to one locality; that the total number of cases in the course of the last four weeks has been thirty-five, and that of these nine only have resulted fatally.

"We trust that this plain and trustworthy exhibit from our first physicians will check the more alarming rumors that prevail outside the city."

The Ride from Wilmington to Weldon—The Night Express—The Raleigh & Gaston R. R.—Kittrell's Springs—The Grand Ball—The Crops, &c., &c., &c.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS, Aug. 24, 1871.

Dear Journal:—Last Tuesday night's express train brought us up from Wilmington to Weldon on a faster schedule than we have ever before traveled on that line, the time consumed in passing over the 162 miles being only 7 hours and 15 minutes, or a running speed of 27 or 28 miles per hour. We found that, as in your section, there had been heavy and continuous rains, all along the line of the road but, not enough it was thought, to injure the crop prospects which, as far as we could learn by observation and enquiry, were remarkably promising on that route. We had a good night's rest at Weldon and an excellent breakfast was served up to us yesterday morning at the Weldon Hotel, "left hand side going north, right hand side going south," which is now kept under the management of Mrs. Happer.

It was a beautiful and bright morning when we took the cars at Weldon and although an old traveler, we have never yet more thoroughly enjoyed a ride by rail than we did that on the Raleigh & Gaston R. R., between Weldon and this place, especially that part of the road running down to Gaston.

The transition from our sandy pine barrens to the beautiful valley scenery of the midland country, was almost as sudden as it was pleasing. The evidences of prosperity, too, are so much more marked that it seemed as though we had entered upon another State and a new country. Certainly, to those who do not object to personal gratification at a little more expense, the trip from Wilmington to Raleigh, via Weldon and the R. & G. R. R., is a far more pleasant one than the having to lay over so long in Goldsboro', waiting for the train to Raleigh. The R. & G. R. R. is also now in excellent order, and that is no small inducement, in itself, to the traveler.

We arrived at Kittrell's yesterday afternoon, and received here a cordial welcome from the courteous proprietors. We found here a full house, there being about 200 guests, the majority of whom are from middle and eastern Carolina, but Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama have their representatives. The grounds are beautifully laid out and carefully kept, and the house is certainly the best kept establishment of the kind that we have ever visted. The servants are as polite and attentive as it is possible for a thorough and rigid system to enforce, and the proprietors and their assistants are as untiring and zealous for the comfort of their guests as if they were all members of one family. Nothing that we write here is a "puff." Please don't take it so. We are thoroughly in earnest in all that we say, and we are fully borne out in our assertions by the opinion of all of the guests with whom we have conversed, who are unanimous in the opinion that there is no summer resort in the country combining more natural advantges, and where greater efforts were made to entertain the social family. We are at a loss to imagine why the citizens of Wilmington will pass by such a place in the borders of our own State, and travel further and spend more money, to secure, possibly, less pleasure.

One of the grand events of the season here, is the ball of last night and the cotillion party that is to succeed it to-night. The large hall of the house was filled to overflowing last night with the guests of the house, and a large number of others who had been drawn here from different directions especially for the occasion. It is hardly necessary to go into a minute description of the ball and those who attended it. Suffice it to say that it was one of the most pleasant of the Kittrell balls, so much so, indeed, that this old married man could not make up his mind to leave the scene until 3 o'clock, a. m.—A most elegant supper was served at 1 o'clock, everything being in the greatest profusion, and the tables beautifully adorned with flowers and evergreens. We only regret that want of space forbids us doing that justice to the feast on paper, that we did last night in *propria personnæ*.

The waters here are said to possess fine properties, but we have seen no analysis, and cannot, therefore, give you the ingredients. If a bad taste is any recommendation, they certainly posses wonderfully curative powers. This latter fact is, however, certified to by several gentlemen here now, who have tested them thoroughly, and who are living testimonials of the result of "hard drinking," for the time that they have tried the waters.

Among those present are a number of ladies and gentlemen from our own city, who add no inconsiderable portion to the social pleasures of the place. There are also any quantity of children, from all parts of the world, and enough babies to make up a respectable "baby show."—These former are to have their dance this afternoon, just previous to the cotillion party, and then room will be made for their elders.

We met yesterday with Capt. Stone, of the Weldon *News*, to whom we make many acknowledgements for courtesies and attention received. We were also pleased to meet with our old friend Furman, of the Louisburg *Courier*, formerly of the Raleigh *Sentinel*.

We leave this afternoon to resume our travels, and you shall hear from us again shortly.

J.

Ravages of the Boll Worm in the South-western States.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

First we had rains, then we had a long drought, and now it seems we are to have the worm. The following extracts from our exchanges will tell better than we can this new story of disaster and destruction to the farming interests of the South:

From the Greensboro', Alabama Beacon.

We are sorry to have to announce the advent of the genuine army worm in different portions of this county. Prior to the appearance of the boll and army worms, the cotton crop of this section was anything but promising; now that they have "put in" an appearance, planters are much discouraged, and wear long faces.

From the Livingston, Ala., Journal.

The army worm has made its appearance in this county, and in greater numbers than were ever known at their first appearance. We predicted some time ago that they would come soon. If it should prove to be a general thing, goodby to cotton in this section. There will not be much demand, we fear, for white oak trees with which to make baskets, as the cotton sacks will hold all that can be gathered in a day by the best pickers.

From the Huntsville Democrat.

The complaint of the effect of drought on the crops continues. We hear that in some parts of Madison and Limestone counties, rust has attacted the cotton, causing leaves and forms to drop.

From the Tuscaloosa Monitor.

As for cotton, we suppose a half crop would be a fair estimate all over the country. Very little small grain has been sown, and that little is as unpromising as it could well be. The truth is, there is great suffering in store this year, for man and beast.

From the Selma Ala., Times.

We learn from a well-informed, reliable gentleman that the army worm has made its appearance in force, in Hale and Marengo counties. Misfortunes, it appears to planters, never come singly.

From the Florence, Ala., Journal.

The continued dry weather has resulted in much injury to both corn and cotton—especially to the former. We have also been informed by planters, who reside in different parts of the country, that rust has made its appearance in cotton.

From the Eutaw, Ala., Whig.

On some plantations there will be more cotton made than there was last year, others will not make half as much. There will not be more than half a cotton crop made in the county, while the corn crop may be regarded as almost a failure. From every section of the county, the reports are discouraging.

From the Okolona, Miss., News.

Considerable complaint exists among our planters in reference to the boll worm. The worm does exist and is playing havoc with the cotton crop, in certain localities.

From the Meridian, Miss., Mercury.

I was informed this morning, by a reliable planter, that the boll worm was ruining his cotton worse than he had ever seen them. A few minutes since a planter sent in a handful of the regular caterpillar, accompanied by a note stating that he never saw so many make their appearance at once.

From the Vicksburg, Miss., Herald.

It has been six weeks last Wednesday, since we had any rain to do any good. There has been, during the time, two or three light showers, but not enough to wet the surface soil. The consequence is, that the ground is very dry, the days are intensely hot, and all small vegetation is drooping and dying. Late corn will be damaged no little, and the cotton is bound to shed its froms when the rain does come.

From the Monroe, La., Telegraph.

AT HOME, August 19.

The genuine army worm is playing wild work in my cotton. They are eating cotton rapidly. One can smell them at a distance.

YOURS, E. B. WILLIS.

From the Shubuta, Miss., Times.

The news from the cotton crop is gloomy. Signs of the caterpillar are reported from nearly all portions of the surrounding country. We now fear the 15th of September will witness a thorough destruction of the crop not matured.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. HEARNE TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

BEAUFORT, Aug. 21, 1871.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, Editor of the Journal, Wilmington, N. C.:

MAJOR:—My letter in your issue of the 18th, together with your remarks thereon, suggests the propriety of some words further from my pen, and I must beg to trespass somewhat more upon your good nature, and the patience of your readers.

Since penning my letter to you of the 15th inst., I hear of a proposition to call the Democrats and Conservatives of North Carolina together in Convention. I submit that any such action at this time would be premature, and hurtful to the best political interests of the State.

Next year is to be one of party strife throughout the United States, and in our own State a Governor, members of Congress, and the State Legislature, and all county officers, are to be elected; and to prepare for that contest the people must be called together early in the spring, and this, I suggest, is time enough for a Convention of the Democracy of North Carolina.

In the meantime the political interests of the Democratic party are committed to the press of the State, whose conductors ought to be fully capable of mastering the political situation. And I believe they are capable of an able and faithful performance of the duties of their sphere, to a higher degree than at any period since the war, for the wants of the past two years contributed valuable illustrations to the school of our local and national politics, and these lessons of experience, I apprehend will neither be neglected nor forgotten.

We are beginning to learn that "all fish are good that come to our net," and that the political strength of a party is, after all, acquired from the ranks of some other. In other words, to place the Democratic party in possession of the general government, and thus loose the fatal hold of Radicalism upon the vital interests of the country, it is necessary to detach from that party a considerable number of that class of men who have honestly and conscientiously acted with the Republican party since the war, in the faith that of the two political parties, the Republican was the best, most progressive, and the safest.—But we shall accomplish nothing of this sort if our presses pursue a course of vindictiveness, personal abuse, and glaring partisan unfairness toward the Republican party, and gentlemen who feel that they are capable of making up and holding an honest opinion, and who very properly feel that, no matter what their political associations and party predilections may have been, they are entitled to the respect and common courtesies due from gentlemen to gentlemen, all the citizens of a common country, and the directors of a general government, the mutual inheritance of all.

It is too much the fashion now-a-days to narrow the latitude of opinion, and unfortunately the custom of our leaders and presses, of all parties, to denounce one another for mere differences of political opinion, or party preference. And while it is difficult to understand the conduct of many gentlemen of intelligence and influence, or to comprehend the motives of many men of our acquaintance, yet it is better to recognize the general principle of honest difference of opinion among men, and accord such the right to think and act for themselves, than to assail them for acts that we do not approve, or abuse them for conduct that we cannot comprehend.

Between the Democratic and Republican parties there involves no political difference that ought to descend into personal matters; and there is no question involved that may not be amply discussed and rightly settled upon its merits without going into the antecedents or private character of any one engaged on either side.

I would therefore invoke the press of North Carolina, hereafter, to a course of dignified statesmanship, and a conduct of perfect fair-mindedness and manly truth coupled with perfect independence of thought, fearlessness of expression, and a manner of courteous bearing toward all men; the same to political foes as to party friends.

Coming from the highest journalistic source ever known in North Carolina, I ought to thank you for the notice the JOURNAL has seen fit to take of my letter, and that I may be the better understood by your readers, I will here take occasion to say that the political principles and the Democratic faith you and I now hold and have ever held are, in the main, the same. Only upon some questions of public policy now settled, have we at any time differed, further than in the matter of a recognition of the term "Conservative" as a party designation, a designation I deem to have been peculiarly unfortunate, and which I have felt it my duty to utterly repudiate as unapplicable to myself.

You do the anti-Convention Democrats of North Carolina ample justice, but no more than justice, in your article in reference to my letter, and it is what they looked for from a Democratic organ of the standing and years of the JOURNAL. They opposed Convention on the ground of its untimeliness, inexpediency, unconstitutionality, and because they could not consent to the destruction of a great principle of the Democratic party, and the establishment of a precedent that they could not stand by in the future and for all time to come. History will record how unflinchingly men of such political faith stood at their post of duty, when inclination, sympathy and temporary political advantage, and pecuniary interests all combined to lead them another way; but it will never tell how that they opposed and defeated the Convention measure out of sympathy or love for the Republican party.

It is well that this contest has ended as it has, and this proposition you will acknowledge before another campaign has passed in the State.

A great question has been settled, *and settled in favor of the precedents and principles of the Democratic party, and thus we have a Democratic victory.* Radicalism has nothing to claim in this late contest but *defeat*. The Republican party of North Carolina has nothing to boast but its reorganizations, for which opportunity it is indebted to the Convention campaign. Herein that campaign was unfortunate for the best interests of the people of the State.—But the result will prove to have been a happy issue, as the people themselves will speedily see.

Let us, then, husband our strength and congratulate ourselves that though in *name it was a Conservative defeat, yet, in fact, was a Democratic victory;* and let every good, right-thinking, well-meaning man in the State, range himself under this banner of Democracy, upon which victory has so often perched before, as it will again next year, throughout the whole country, thus giving the government back to hands, which, for an uninterrupted period of a half century, carried it proudly among the proudest and greatest nations of the earth, while the benign influences of its rule at home operated to the happiness and prosperity of the people in proportion to the lustre its glory shed upon the civilized world abroad.

Very truly,

WM. A. HEARNE.

THE PROSPECT FOR COTTON.

Blue Tidings from Alabama.

The Selma, Alabama Times tells us:

We have passed our lives here, where the staple is raised, and we have never known a year as disastrous, nor have we ever known a year in which the damage inflicted by excessive rain, and then by a continued dry spell, as great as this has been. We saw on Monday plantations which have always yielded well, and which have looked comparatively well up to date, upon which the small boils on the stalk are literally dried up, while the plant is now throwing off everything that it ought to make, and such is the condition of the crop generally in this section. Even if a rain should come now, general and in sufficient quantity, we have our doubts as to whether it would do any good, so far as making anything farther, for the plant would now have to commence another growth, form, square, bloom and mature, which we do not believe would effect anything before the worm, which has already made its appearance in some localities, will march in in full force and add its quota to the disastrous combination of circumstances against the cotton crop for 1871. The cotton crop is short, very short; and the corn crop is in the same condition, and still the price of the staple does not advance, but "hangs fire" at a figure that if sold at by the planter this year will beggar him. The price of cotton, judging by every principle of supply and demand, is bound to advance, and we say to our planting friends that they have the game in their own hands, and that it is with them whether they are sold out of house and home after another year of labor, toil and privation, or whether they at least realize enough from their cotton crop to make an even balance sheet with their factors.

CROP DISASTERS IN GEORGIA.

A correspondent writes from Scriven county, Georgia, under date of August 19:

Betweeen the drought (which lasted three weeks, and came on at a time when farmers here were delighted with the prospect) and the wet spell, which I cannot say how long will last, I am afraid the cotton crop in this neighborhood will be cut short nearly one-half. The question might be asked, why so? I answer, at the time of the drought cotton was as fine as we have ever had it at that period of the season, full of forms and still growing and promising a fair yield, having from four to six weeks in which to develop itself. Before the drought ceased it had stopped growing, every day at noon was wilted until the leaves and blossoms were all closed. Then came the rain, and it began to turn yellow, shed its leaves and blossoms, and to open rapidly. Some of our neighbors' crops need picking now, and it can be noticed in almost every patch you enter, that all the forms not half grown at the commencement of either the drought or wet season (I am not sure which) have dried up on the stalk and are dropping off.

What is a Syndicate?

Recent financial negotiations in connection with Secretary Boutwell's new loan have brought into use among us a term heretofore unknown in our business circles. It is said that a "syndicate" has agreed to take the loan, and an explanation of the word has not as yet appeared. In the French commercial law a "syndic" is the assignee of an insolvent's or bankrupt's estate, and a "syndicate" is the body of assignees, or syndics. In this sense it is rather a joke on the Secretary's pet loan that it should be regarded abroad as a sort of a composition with creditors; but the real meaning to be attached to the phrase is simply that of a committee or board of directors, "syndicate" in the European business world answering substantially to a board, committee, or agency among us.—New York World.

LOTTERY HESTER AND THE KU-KLUX.—The Lumberton Robesonian gives the following account of the manner in which the swindling Hester, Deputy U. S. Marshall "captured" the Moore county Ku-Klux: It seems that this fellow Hester had the disguises made in Raleigh and carried them with him in his wagon to Moore. After loafing about Jonesboro' two or three days, representing himself as a Ku-Klux and offering to initiate any who might wish to be inducted into the mysteries of that ghostly order, on one specious pretext or another, he decoyed several young men of the neighborhood to his camp, where he arrested them, dressed them in the disguises he had brought with him in the wagon, and marched them off to Raleigh, having in the mean time procured a notoriously desolute, and abandoned old hag living in the neighborhood, to swear that these young men had beaten her and her daughters and their negro paramours.

And this is the way Lottery Hester captured the Moore county Ku-Klux.

We are heartily glad the slang terms "clique" and "ring" are to be henceforth tabooed. "Syndicate" is now the word. The "whiskey syndicate," the "carpet-baggers' syndicate," the "Custom-house syndicate." How do you like the change? Nobbish, eh! Nothing vulgar about "syndicate," besides, it alliterates most beautifully; for instance, the "sneaking, stealing, swindling syndicate" is a decided improvement on the "wretched, rascally Radical ring."—Richmond *Enquirer*.

The "first man in Boston who made a tin milk can" died Thursday, aged 86 years. He had occupied the same place of business for more than 60 years.

On one of the late terrible days, a little boy of three years and a half, who was perspiring very freely, ran to his mother, saying: "Oh mamma, I's leaking all over."

For a gushing young thing of forty to wear a sailor's hat as a part of her garnishing is held to be the height of presumption.

The New Testament Company for the revision of the Bible, are now hard at work on the seventh chapter of St. Mark.

There have more fashionable ladies dyed young this year than ever.

Small-pox has appeared in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

In Ireland last year $135,210 were paid for dog licenses.

From the New York Sun, Aug. 22.

An Interesting Historical Document.

Some time before it was decided who should be the Republican candidate for President in 1868, there was published by certain leading Republicans in Indiana a circular containing sixteen reasons why General Grant should not be nominated by the Republican party. It was circulated by friends of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, and was known among Indiana politicians as the Colfax Circular. It was as follows:

Sixteen Reasons why our Republican Party should not run General Grant for President in 1868.

1. He has all he deserves at the hands of the American people.
2. He could not deliver an Inaugural Address.
3. Because no Democrat has succeeded for the past quarter of a century as President of the United States.
4. Because at this peculiar period in the history of our great country we need an able and experienced statesman at the White House.
5. Because one hundred thousand graves and four millions of freedmen demand a Republican President and Vice President.
6. He is now and always has been a Democrat, and has never endorsed the Republican party.
7. Because he has proved a failure in every capacity outside of the military.
8. He claims to have no knowledge of politics or national affairs.
9. Because all the Democratic and rebel papers endorse him.
10. He has followed our drunken Democratic Johnson in all his rebellious rows against Congress and our party.
11. Because he has insulted the Republican party by endorsing the removal of the Secretary of War, and accepting the position himself.
12. We have one hundred better men for President.
13. Because all parties claim him as belonging to their party.
14. We have the power to elect a statesmen if we wish to.
15. Because the Democrats and rebels have no other available candidate.
16. Because Illinois gave us the immortal Lincoln, and Indiana offers our most available candidate.

AMERICAN REPUBLICANS.

Please post this up.

Suppose some Republican committee of Indiana should issue a similar circular now, how much stronger the reasons would be! And there would be more than sixteen of them.

A Romance of Real Life.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes from Newcastle, Ky.:

I write this letter in the house of an old lady who is a niece of that Rebecca Bryan who became the wife of Daniel Boone, and concerning whose eyes (the young hunter is said to have mistaken them for those of the deer) the pretty backwoods romance is. The lady is herself also the widow of one of Daniel Boone's own nephews, her second husband, who assisted in bringing the great hunter back to Kentucky. She was born in the chief old pioneer stations, (her grandfather's) near Lexington, and, although she is in her 81st year, she is active in body, busying herself with her flowers and garden, clear-sighted and alert in spirit. Recently she heard that one of her middle-aged sons, absent over twenty years in California, and presumed dead for more than half of that time, was yet alive, and her joy was great. He, too supposed his mother to be long dead.

The old lady had a romance connected with her second marriage. It is as follows: When her mother was a young lady Col. William Boone, the nephew of Daniel, mentioned above, was very much in love with her asked her on one occasion to marry him. She told him she was engaged to morgan Bryan, and that they were to be married in a few days. Col. Boone went away and married another young woman. Afterward he, with his wife, visited the young married couple when their first child (now in her fifth score of years) was but a very few days old, and seeing the bady, he laughed and said to her mother: "Now, Milly, as you wouldn't have me yourself you'll give me the girl for my second wife, won't you?" Whether any jesting promise was made I am not informed; but the baby grew up, and at twenty-seven she was married, had seven children, became a widow after nine years, and remained one for a long time, when Col. Boone's first wife having died some years previously, she really became, in her own middle life, the wife of her mother's early lover, who had claimed her in her cradle. The good old lady is accustomed, in relating this to her sons and nieces, to speak of it as "one of the most remarkable things that ever happened." I think so too; and it is a true story.

A Will Case.

In 1862, a prominent citizen of Southampton county died, leaving a will which manumitted his slaves and applied the whole of his property, then worth $120,000, to their benefit; a sufficient sum to be used by the administrators in sending the freedmen to some State where slavery was forbidden by law, and the remainder to be equally divided among the legatees. During the war it was impossible to carry out the provisions of the instrument, and now the negroes sue for a division of the property (worth at present $60,000), claiming that as Virginia is a free State the special conditions of the will form now no bar to an immediate distribution of the estate. One or more Petersburg lawyers have been retained by the plaintiffs, and there seems no reason to doubt that the colored men will gain their case and become comparatively wealthy citizens.—Petersburg (Virginia) Progress.

Remarkable Discovery.

Gold, silver and copper in solution, oozing out of the mountain and becoming precipitated by accident, would be deemed a novel discovery; yet Mr. S. W. Howland informed us that such a discovery had been made in Bingham. A gentleman who is sinking a shaft with the expectation of finding gold in that canon, some time ago nailed a piece of sheet iron up to keep the water from dripping on the men at work. After it had thus served to off the water for some three weeks, he took it down, and found, to his astonishment, that it was covered over an inch thick with gold, silver and copper, with a little iron, which had been in the water in solution, and became precipitated by being brought in contact with the sheet iron. The silver was over three hundred dollars to the ton, and the gold over eight hundred, besides the copper. This is certainly a remarkable discovery, and may lead to important results.—Salt Lake *News*.

There are three steam lines now employed between Europe and New Orleans, one to Hamburg via Havana and Havre, two direct to Liverpool. The Liverpool fleet is soon to be augmented by the addition of four new vessels to one of the lines.

He is in St. Augustine, Fla., now. His name is William Eanning; his age is 102 years; his memory good; he can read without spectacles, and all the rest of the story.

One thousand and twenty is the number of prisoners in the Ohio penitentiary at present, of this number but thirty-two are females.